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GENERAL GHOUS-UD-DIN KHAN, COMMANDER OF THE AFGHAN TROOPS AT PENJDEH, WITH HIS AFGHAN SOLDIERS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

OUR NOTEBOOK

The history of expensive yearlings is not very encouraging to "spirited" purchasers. Take the Two Thousand Guineas race of this year as an example. Of the seven that ran, Paradox, the winner, cost the comparatively moderate sum of 700 guineas as a yearling (though at two years of age the Duke of Westminster is said to have paid 6000 guineas for him, and to have sold him, after his failure in the Middle Park Plate, for 5000 guineas to Mr. Brodrick Cloete); the Chopette colt, the second, cost 800 guineas; the Child of the Mist, the third, was of the owner's own breeding; but of the unplaced four, Langwell, the only one that was obtained by purchase, cost 1150 guineas as a yearling. As for Rosy Morn, who cost 2000 guineas as a yearling and unfortunately turned roarer, he certainly won £1947 at two years of age, but not a stiver more; and Goldsmith, who cost 2550 guineas as a yearling; Brother to Althotas, who cost 1250 guineas; Anglesey, who cost 1000 guineas; Lucebit, who cost 1050 guineas; and St. Honorat, who cost 4000 guineas at two years of age—all these did not so much as run for the Guineas, and seem to have been very bad bargains. Of the two-year-olds that have run as yet this season, the most successful has been The Bard, who cost as a yearling only 650 guineas, and has already won nearly five thousand in stakes. That is the sort of hit to make. When you can get an Eclipse for 150 guineas, a Musjid for about the same amount (only purchasers would not give so much for him, though he afterwards won the Derby), a Caractacus for some three hundred, a Voltigeur for a hundred (at which price he was "sent away" unbought as a yearling), one is inclined to ask, in the words of a frequent advertisement: "Why give more?" The answer, of course, is that "some men has plenty money and no brains," as the Claimant observed, and so they give 4100 guineas for a Maximilian as a yearling, and the first race he wins is a handicap of less than £300 at four years of age.

Readers of the huge report issued last week by the Commission on the Housing of the Poor are not likely, until they forget what they have read, to boast much of our civilisation. Overcrowding—one of the great evils of great cities—brings in its train disease and immorality, and prevents the possibility of rising into a higher life. The lethargy caused by this state of things among the poor themselves seems to have extended to local authorities. Nor is this all, for too often abuses have been allowed by vestries from interested motives. The existing Acts, if carried out, would have relieved much misery; but the love of money-making has proved stronger than justice and humanity, and even the railway companies are said constantly to avoid the obligation of providing for the families they displace. The recommendations of the Commissioners are, of course, numerous. Among the most important of them may be mentioned the stringent application of the sanitary and other Acts now in existence, the appointment of more and better qualified inspectors, the removal of the London prisons, and the conveyance of the sites to the Metropolitan Board for the erection of dwellings. The evils caused by congestion in great cities are patent enough; the remedies are not so obvious. Acts of Parliament can do something, and doubtless there is virtue in compulsion; but no Act will do away with the greed and selfishness that stand in the way of progress. Man's inhumanity to man—an inhumanity displayed by indifference as well as by overt acts—is at the root of much of the misery which the Commissioners have been so loyally striving to diminish.

Ever since the date of the Fire of London, at which time tennis was introduced into England, it has always been a most popular game with all classes. But though there have been professional players whose mission has been chiefly to instruct aspirants, there has been an absence of match-making and striving after championships which has tended to degrade so many other sports. Foot-racing, rowing, cricket, and bicycling, have all in their turn degenerated by so-called international competitions. These have generally been organised with the object, not of seeing the better man win, but of extracting as many shillings as possible from the pockets of those who desired to witness the trials. The result has been collections of mobs of the lower classes, who bet, misconduct themselves, and encourage rowdiness. America has now challenged England to a tennis-match—Lambert, of Lord's Ground, and Pettitt, of Boston, respectively, representing their nations. No inconvenience is likely to result from one such bout; but it will be a pity if so-called professional tennis-playing be countenanced, so that the game be allowed to sink to the level of boxing and wrestling matches.

The late Earl of Dudley, whose familiar figure was known to modern Londoners only as that of a weak and ailing old man, was one of the foremost athletes and sportsmen of his time. When at Oxford, in the years 1841 and 1842, he, then Lord Ward, was accounted one of the fastest bowlers at cricket which the University had known. Twice he played in the Eleven against Cambridge, in each of the matches obtaining a large percentage of the light-blue wickets. He was also a magnificent billiard-player, and his delight, twenty years ago, used to be to play "fancy" games with the then champion, John Roberts, senior. On one occasion the professional used his umbrella against the Earl's cue, the latter conceding points and winning a close and exciting match, the originality of which caused great amusement at the time to those interested in the game.

The war in the Soudan appears to be dying out gradually of itself, like a burnt candle; but it will leave behind it a strong smell of income tax.

Laws have altered, prisons have altered; but the instinct of prisoners remains the same at all times. This week a convict was sentenced at Middlesex Sessions to five years' penal servitude for breaking out of Holloway Jail, while detained there on a charge of felony. For the same offence the notorious Jack Sheppard was hanged. But this latter man was made a hero, and his life deemed of sufficient interest to occupy no less accomplished a novelist than Harrison Ainsworth; and a drama on the same subject was an immense success. Mrs. Keeley played the part of the highwayman at the Adelphi Theatre for what was an unusually long run in those days, and subsequently repeated her performance in Paris. We hear of little misguided urchins committing all sorts of offences because they have been fired by pernicious literature, and emulate the deeds of Jack Sheppard. The poor wretch Oxley, who climbed a stack of timber fifty yards high, and dived into a canal and swam forty yards, but was captured on a housetop after what is unprofitably called "an exciting chase," has been sent back prosaically to durance vile, and the world will probably hear no more of him. For his sake, let us hope not.

M. Emile Zola is engaged on a dramatic version of his novel "Germinal," which will be produced at the Ambigu, or Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, in the ensuing autumn. The great sensation scene will be an explosion in a coal-mine, a situation already used by two English dramatists, the late Charles Reade and Mr. Henry Pettitt, in an Adelphi melodrama called "Love or Money." The great French realist, though he has had a hand with dramatisation of his other works, has not avowed himself as the author of the plays. "Germinal" will be an exception.

Since Max O'Rell, a French author, published his views on English society under the title of "John Bull and His Isle," and followed it up with "The Daughters of John Bull," and "A Foreign Resident" has written a work descriptive of "Society in London" according to his lights, it is almost refreshing to observe a French newspaper which openly avows its ignorance on these matters. A daily journal published in Bordeaux is certainly original in its statements regarding the English aristocracy. Here is a paragraph, presumably intended to announce the marriage of Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale, with Earl De Grey, eldest son of the Marquis de Ripon:—"Yesterday, at the Church of St. Martin, in the environs of London, took place the marriage of Madame Gladys, Duchess Dowager of Londesal, to Milor Robinson, Count De Grey. The bride belongs to the highest and most ancient nobility of England, and is the sister of the Count of Pembroke-Wilton. The bridegroom, on the contrary, is the eldest son of that Marquis de Ripoy who was the first of the Nababs to be ennobled by her Britannic Majesty." The "on the contrary" is delicious.

When a candidate for the Derby wins the Two Thousand by a head only, it is reasonable enough for his friends to be alarmed for his chances of the greater event; especially when there is a formidable competitor, who did not run for the Two Thousand, to be reckoned with for the Derby. So that the followers of Paradox may well quake when they think of Melton, to say nothing of other horses that may compete at Epsom. Still, to win at all is better than to lose; and yet losers of the Two Thousand, like Octavius (third in 1812), Whisker (not placed in 1815), Daniel O'Rourke (not placed in 1852), Kettle drum (second by three lengths to Diophantus in 1861), Kingcraft (third in 1870), Cremorne (second to Prince Charlie in 1872), Doncaster (not placed in 1873), Silvio (third in 1877), Sefton (third in 1878), Iroquois (second in 1881), St. Blaise (not placed in 1883), and Harvester (third last year) have won (for a dead-heat, not "run off," is as good as a "win") the subsequent Derby, and *à fortiori* should a winner of the Two Thousand (though he win but by the skin of his teeth) proceed to a further success at Epsom. On the other hand, the examples given may encourage the detractors of Paradox, seeing how often a loser of the Guineas (especially when second or third) has "illustrated" himself at Epsom. Thus both admirers and depreciators of Paradox may find balm to an equal extent by drawing perfectly legitimate but diametrically opposite conclusions; which is an unusual and a gratifying phenomenon.

It is not quite correct to say that the Derby has never been won by a nameless candidate; it was won in 1797 by an unnamed son of Fidget and Sister to Pharamond. Still, there is certainly a superstition in favour of giving a name before running a horse for the Derby; though old Lord Glasgow used to say—not without reason—that a horse should win a name by winning something worth having first: otherwise the name chosen may be most inappropriate; as was the case with the late Lord Stamford's Fortunatus, whose performances were such that he had to be renamed The Reverse.

The schools and colleges of the Southern States of America value the New Orleans Exposition very highly for educational purposes, and Professors, with fifty or sixty pupils, are continually arriving to spend a week or two in the city, and examine the exhibits. The interest with which young people thus escorted listen to the explanations given by exhibitors is quite refreshing, and in marked contrast with the demeanour on similar occasions of British children. Our boys and girls go stolidly through an exhibition, and appear to regard the acquisition of useful knowledge as a bore. They are ready enough to learn in school-time, but what they dislike and set their faces against is the admixture of instruction with recreation.

People who are accustomed to live in and near our great cities have very little idea of the rapid rate at which respectable farmers and their sons are emigrating, or of the number of English farms and homesteads untenanted even at marvellously reduced rents. No less than eighty-five vigorous young men of the yeoman class from the old country passed through Montreal on May 1, on their way to settle on farms in the great North-West, and they spoke of themselves merely as an advanced guard who would be followed by hundreds more.

Madame Christine Nilsson has been received in Paris with immense enthusiasm. The last time she was heard in the gay city was two years ago, at a fête given for the benefit of the sufferers at Ischia. Some great singer was taken ill at the last moment, and Christine Nilsson, who happened that day to be passing through Paris, en route for New York, came in her travelling costume, just as she was, and sang like a nightingale. She insisted, this spring, that her first appearance after her long absence should be for some work of charity; so she sang on behalf of the Blind, at the Trocadéro. Not only did she conscientiously go through every item on the programme, but sang several other favourite airs, winding up with a curious Swedish melody, and accompanying herself on the piano. Large as the stage of the Trocadéro is, it was literally covered with bouquets and baskets of flowers before the end of the evening.

The month of May, which is so rich in wild flowers, brings with it a couple that in provincial France are considered sovereign remedies for two of the worst physical ills that departing winter leaves as its legacy to mortals. An infusion of the yellow blossoms of the wild broom the *Plantagenista* of our early English Kings, if taken internally, is supposed to remove all remnants of rheumatic affections; and a *tisane* made from the sweet flowers of the white hawthorn, or may, is invaluable for sore throats and glandular affections. We do not study "simples" half enough in this country, and yet when so large a proportion of our population is continually emigrating to the remote parts of the colonies, where they are out of the way of drugs and doctors, it would surely be a desirable branch of ordinary education.

How much one single intelligent and energetic woman may do for her country is exemplified at the Inventions Exhibition by the work of the Donegal Industrial Fund, an enterprise which sprang originally from the fertile brain of Mrs. Ernest Hart, and has been carried on by her to its present successful result. She has opened no less than seventy centres of work in various parts of Ireland, employed hundreds of workers, and brought thousands of pounds into the Emerald Isle during the last eighteen months. The Celtic flax-on-flax embroidery is the invention that justifies a place in the present exhibition, but the picturesque art fabrics, and beautiful hangings made by the hands of Irish peasant women, show how curiously akin to that of Oriental nations is the native eye for combination of colour and intricate design.

The Whip which was run for last week at Newmarket, whether it belonged to King Charles the Second, or to his favourite Buckingham, or to an equerry, or to a simple postillion, was in former times the most coveted of all prizes, as it was seldom run or challenged for by any but the best horses of the day; since 1795, for all its prestige and with the hair of Eclipse to form a wristband, there has been as often as not, or oftener than not, no challenge for it or no acceptance of the challenge. It was the trophy for which, in 1756, a Matchem and a Trajan ran to decide their relative merits; now it brings out a Cosmos and a Louis d'Or (bred in France), stout horses but of inferior class. That a French-bred horse should run at all for the Newmarket Whip is enough to make Mr. "Matchem" Fenwick, the "Butcher" Cumberland of "Dumplin" memory, and my Lord Grosvenor who owned "PotSos," turn in their graves. In these times of "business" and "gate-meetings," when owners hunger after "public money," and when a winner of the Derby may fetch 14,000 guineas, gentlemen-sportsmen will not risk their most valuable horses over the four miles of the Beacon Course for a poor old whip, a paltry 200 guineas apiece, and, perhaps, a beating that would deprecate the beaten at the stud and in the market. "Autres temps, autres mœurs."

A May meeting of a novel and very charming kind took place on the 12th and 13th at South Kensington, when orchids from all parts of the world were gathered together under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society. The exhibition was simply lovely, and included varieties of "Ladies' Slippers" from Borneo and Peru, from the jungles of Hindostan, and the liana-tangled forests of tropical America. The "Moth" orchids from the Philippine Islands, and the Vandas from Java were in full force, and so were the Cattleyas, Dendrobies, and Odontoglossa. These were the aristocracy of the orchid tribes, and as one came out into the Exhibition-road there were women selling bunches of the plebeian meadow orchis, and on the Hampshire Downs the bee orchises are just peering out, and will probably be in bloom by Whitsuntide.

Mr. Robert MacLane, the new Minister of the United States to Paris, has been most happily chosen. He was educated at the Collège Bourbon, and there formed ties and friendships which he has kept up ever since. He has visited Paris whenever he could, and regards his future residence there with the feelings of a man returning to a circle where he is sure to find himself a welcome guest.

Roberts and Richards, to adopt the style of the nursery rhymes, were two pretty men; and last week they played two matches at billiards. The first, in which Mr. Roberts allowed Mr. Richards the "spot" and confined himself to "all round" in a game of 12,000 up, was a farce, and had to be broken off in the middle, as Mr. Richards, being out of practice, could do nothing with the "spot" and Mr. Roberts ran ahead so fast and so far that his antagonist could not see him; in the second, of 6000 points up, Mr. Richards receiving an allowance of 2000, "all round," the champion made some splendid breaks (250, 247, 207, 202, 167, 153, 159, 129, 125, 121, 116, 199, 108, 106, and 105); but, like the Chopette colt in the Two Thousand, could not quite "get up," so that Mr. Richards, who only once made a break of three figures (118), won by 109. The Champion has never yet made 500 "all round"; but his country expects it of him, and even "a thousand up" should not be beyond his reach, if he has an eye to Westminster Abbey.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The production of the English version of M. Massenet's "Manon" occurred too late (on Thursday week) for notice until now. The work was originally brought out at Paris, in January 1884, and was first given, with the English text adapted by Mr. Joseph Bennett, by Mr. Carl Rosa's company at the Court Theatre, Liverpool, last January. The composer has for some years been eminent among French musicians. His most important work hitherto was "Le Roi de Lahore," produced at Paris in 1877, and brought out in an Italian version at our Royal Italian Opera-House some two years afterwards. As will readily be inferred, the book of "Manon" (by MM. Meilhac and Gille) is founded on the well-known romance by the Abbé Prévost; a clever but somewhat repulsive tale of heartlessness and profligacy. There is no need here to detail minutely all the incidents of the elopement of Manon—when on her way to a convent—with the Chevalier Des Grieux; their flight to Paris; her desertion of him in favour of a richer lover; the detection of the Chevalier in (unconsciously) cheating at cards at a gambling-house, through the treacherous agency of Manon's cousin, Lescaut, who is mixed up with much of the villainy of the plot; the arrest of both Manon and the Chevalier as accomplices—they having renewed their acquaintance; the rescue of him by the Count, his father, and the final catastrophe of her death in the arms of her lover when on her way to transportation. The framework of the book offers some opportunities for contrasted musical effects, of which the composer has in several instances made good use. The concerted music of the opening scene in the courtyard of the inn at Amiens, with the bustle of arriving and departing travellers, is very animated. A pleasing air, "A simple maid," for Manon, a duet for her and the Chevalier, and an effective finale give interest to the music of the first act. The second act, which takes place in the retreat of the lovers at Paris, is brief, but contains a good duet for the pair, a dramatic quartet for them and De Bretigny (the wealthy rival) and Lescaut; and a charming air, "With Fancy's eye," for Des Grieux, which was one of the special successes of the evening. The third act is the longest, and opens with some very effective music, choral and solo, in the scene of the open-air fête in the Cours de la Reine. The interspersed dance music, in the antique style, has a good effect. In this act occurs a new scene, written by the composer expressly for Madame Marie Roze. It proved one of the principal successes of the evening, having been enthusiastically encored. In the following scene, the parlour in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the snatches of sacred music introduced are not particularly happy, the best feature in the scene being the duet for Manon and Des Grieux, in which she gradually dissuades him from adopting a religious life, and persuades him to renew his acquaintance with her. The opening of the fourth act, in the gambling-saloon, contains some well-contrasted music—the contending emotions of the principal characters, the levity of the three actresses, Poussette, Javotte, and Rosette, and the angry disputation of the sharpers and their victims being well reflected by the composer. The closing scene contains little beyond the final duet for the dying Manon and her infatuated lover in which there is much dramatic expression.

The music of "Manon" is somewhat reflective of the influence which Wagner has so largely exercised over nearly all the composers of the present time. There are few distinct pieces which will bear severance from their stage associations. The orchestral details are rich and varied, and some of the climaxes are effective; and altogether, with good acting and singing, and an excellent mise-en-scène, the opera proved highly effective. Madame Marie Roze—as at Liverpool—acted and sang admirably in the title-character, and Mr. Maas gave the music of the Chevalier Des Grieux with great charm of voice and style, this being a change from the Liverpool cast, as was the Guillot Morfontaine of Mr. Charles Lyall, an excellent piece of humorous acting in the part of an old beau pretending to the good graces of Manon. Repetitions of the Liverpool cast were the Lescaut of Mr. Ludwig and the Count of Mr. Burgon, each of high efficiency, dramatic and vocal, Mr. W. Clifford having sustained the part of De Bretigny with gentlemanly bearing. Misses Bensberg, Fenn, and Burton were pleasing representatives of the lively actresses. The opera was well rendered throughout; the costumes and the mise-en-scène are excellent—Mr. Harris's skill in stage management being largely apparent. Mr. Goossens conducted ably.

The Philharmonic Society gave the fifth and last concert but one of the seventy-third season last week, when Herr Dvorák's Pianoforte Concerto in G minor was very finely played by Herr F. Rummel, the composer having conducted its performance. Of the concerto—an elaborate and characteristic work—we have already spoken. Other features of the concert now referred to require no comment beyond a recognition of the continued improvements in the orchestral performances since the appointment of Sir Arthur Sullivan as permanent conductor.

The Royal Society of Musicians gave the 147th anniversary festival at St. James's Hall last Thursday week, when Mr. Charles Santley presided. Our excellent baritone made a speech, in which he expressed doubts as to the great progress which music is alleged to have made in this country, excepting in so far as the excessive multiplication of students is concerned. Other speeches were made, and musical performances were contributed by several eminent artists. The subscriptions amounted to about £800.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave its second annual conversation—supplemental to its concert season—yesterday (Friday) week, when musical performances were contributed by several eminent artists. The proceedings took place in Prince's Hall, and the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The third of the present series of Richter Concerts took place at St. James's Hall last Monday evening, when the performances opened with Beethoven's cantata, "Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt"—for chorus and orchestra—a work that has been seldom heard. It was composed in 1815, and, although brief and not ranking among the most important of its composer's works, there is much beauty in it. Brahms's "Rhapsody" for alto solo, male chorus, and orchestra, was given for the first time here. It is conceived in a solemn style appropriate to Goethe's text, which suggested it. The alto solo passages were very well sung by Miss Lena Little. Other items of the programme require no comment.

Señor Sarasate's third orchestral concert at St. James's Hall, last Monday afternoon, brought forward a new concerto, composed by M. Bernard, which the great Spanish violinist performed with admirable skill and finish. The chief merit of the work consists in the opportunities afforded for the display of these qualities on the part of the executant. Other portions of the programme were too familiar to need comment. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted, as before.

Mr. Charles Hallé began a new series of his excellent "Chamber-Music Concerts" at Prince's Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when he was assisted in his pianoforte performances by Madame Norman-Néruda (violin), and Herr Franz Néruda (violin-cello). At the same time, that accomplished pianist,

Mdlle. Kleeberg, gave a recital at St. James's Hall, with an interesting and varied programme.

Miss Emma Barnett gave a Pianoforte Recital at Prince's Hall on Monday afternoon, when she played a selection of pieces, classical and brilliant, with high technical skill and refined taste.

Madame Puzzi gave a "Matinée Musicale d'Invitation" at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Monday, when the programme included Mr. Randegger's pleasant little opera, "The Rival Beauties."

Herr Peiniger—a skilful violinist—gave the first of two recitals at Prince's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, the second being announced for May 26.

Madame Frickenhaus (pianist) and Herr Ludwig (violinist) began a new series of chamber concerts at Prince's Hall on Thursday evening, their programme having comprised solo and concerted instrumental music, and vocal duets contributed by Miss L. Phillips and Madame Fasset.

Madame Viard-Louis's interesting Beethoven Concerts, with herself as pianist, have entered a third series, the second matinee of which was announced for yesterday (Friday).

Mr. Ambrose Austin's concert at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon offers rare attractions in the co-operation of some of the most eminent vocal and instrumental artists—an orchestra and chorus of large proportions being engaged, with Mr. W. G. Cusins as conductor.

Of the concert of Mr. Geussent's choir, including the first performance of a Patriotic Hymn composed and conducted by Herr Dvorák, and the first hearing in St. James's Hall of Mr. McKenzi's cantata "Jason," we must speak next week.

A military concert, for the benefit of the Egyptian War fund, will be given next Monday evening at the Hôtel Métropole, Northumberland-avenue.

At the Highbury Athenæum next Monday will be given, by the Philharmonic Society of that locality, an evening concert. The programme will comprise "Constance of Calais" (an entirely new cantata, composed expressly for the society by Dr. Gladstone, to be performed on the 18th inst. for the first time), "Alexander's Feast," and Haydn's "Symphony No. 11."

Mr. Charlton J. Spear's fourth annual pianoforte recital is announced for next Wednesday evening at Prince's Hall.

The Balfie Memorial Concert at the Royal Albert Hall is to take place on June 10—not, as previously stated, on May 27.

Sir Julius Benedict, having recovered from his severe illness, is arranging for his annual morning concert, the date of which is, we believe, June 17. It is intended to include dramatic performances in the programme, some eminent members of the profession having volunteered their services.

Mr. Carl Weber's second annual concert was announced for Friday evening (May 15), at Prince's Hall—Miss Ida Weber, violinist, and Miss Hilda Wilson, vocalist, assisting.

Mrs. Dutton Cook's morning concert will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 1, Belgrave-square, by kind permission of Mr. R. D. Sassoon. The programme is of the most attractive character, including recitals by Mr. Wilson Barrett and Mrs. Bernard-Beere and an entertainment by Mr. George Crossmith.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller died on Sunday, at Cologne, where he had resided for many years. He was born in 1811, and earned distinction as a pianist in his early youth, and soon became one of the most finished performers of his time. For many years, however, his chief attention was devoted to composition; his works—in almost every form, including operas, oratorios, symphonies, overtures, and a large quantity of pianoforte music—reaching a very great number. He was a man of extensive acquirements in other directions, and has left some interesting records of his intimate friendship with Mendelssohn.

TRIAL OF THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of James Cunningham, alias Gilbert, and of Henry Burton, for treason-felony and conspiracy in procuring the dynamite explosions at the Tower of London and at the Houses of Parliament on Jan. 24, and at several other places in London upon previous occasions, was commenced on Monday at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Hawkins. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. R. S. Wright conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown; Mr. H. C. Richards and Mr. H. E. Duke defended Cunningham; the prisoner Burton was represented by Mr. Little. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, stated the case, and a great number of witnesses gave evidence on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, persons employed at the Victoria Station, where the explosion took place on Jan. 26, 1884, at the Charing-cross, Ludgate-hill, Gower-street, and Broad-street Stations, at shops in London and Southampton, and at hotels and lodging-houses in Liverpool and in London, and at a cabinet-maker's workshop in Limehouse where Burton was employed for a short time. It was proved that both men came from America last December, but that Burton had been in London early last year, coming from France, and had returned to New York. The evidence, much of which is already familiar to readers of the proceedings at the Bow-street Police Court was partly occupied with descriptions of the boxes and bags in the possession of these men, and of the exploding apparatus discovered in the cloak-rooms of the railway stations, the action of which was explained by scientific experts. The circumstances of the actual explosions at the Victoria Station and on the Metropolitan Railway, in Scotland-yard and St. James's-square, and at the Tower and Westminster Palace, would afterwards be explained; but the trial could scarcely be finished by the end of the week. The extreme sentence would be penal servitude for life.

Notices of the Royal Academy, Grosvenor Gallery, and Paris Salon, and Reviews of New Books and Musical Publications, are unavoidably held over.

Lord Ashley presided on Tuesday afternoon, in Willis's Rooms, over the annual meeting of the members and friends of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen entertained 300 of the residents of the Homes for Working Girls in London to tea at Stafford Rooms, on Monday evening.

The annual Italian ball for the benefit of the French Hospital and Italian Benevolent Society, was held on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Queen has honoured Mr. F. Sargent with her commands to submit his picture of her Majesty's Drawingroom, now being exhibited at 175, New Bond-street, to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

Lord John Manners, M.P., presided at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund, held at Willis's Rooms, on the 6th inst., when a subscription-list, headed by the Queen's annual donation of £105, to the amount of £800 was announced.

Last week 2429 births and 1465 deaths were registered in London. The latter included 44 from smallpox, 91 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 24 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus, and 12 from enteric fever. The deaths from smallpox were exclusive of 22 in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The House of Commons learnt on Tuesday from the highest source that it was within "a measurable distance" of Dissolution. Everybody knew the end could not be far off. But there was the inevitable shock when the Prime Minister on Tuesday made passing reference in the coolest manner to the gravely significant fact that the General Election would probably take place in "the latter part of the autumn." The prospect is not altogether reassuring to Liberals contemplating courting the new constituencies. Mr. Gladstone's Government have in the course of a few years gathered such a harvest of troubles abroad, and increased expenditure so vastly at home, that it will need considerable ingenuity to retain public confidence in the Liberal, Radical, and Whig leaders jointly responsible for the many sins of commission and of omission.

The truth is, the Conservative Party has never had in recent times a more favourable opportunity of returning to power. Could the Conservative chiefs but formulate a statesman-like and broad policy on "Tory-democratic" lines, and sincerely act up to it, they would in all probability gain the popular vote, and reach the haven of office once again. But the genius of Lord Beaconsfield is apparently needed to secure this result.

As regards both Russia and the Soudan, things have taken such a pacific turn that Parliament would hardly be surprised if the Prime Minister were to propose that swords should be turned into ploughshares. The Duke of Argyll has brought his logical mind to bear on the Russian advance in Asia. His Grace began his calming speech in the House of Lords on Monday, and was impartially bestowing his hits upon the Premier and the Marquis of Salisbury for their recent warlike addresses when he was interrupted by a painful incident. A cry escaped from a Peer seated on one of the benches behind the noble Duke; and consternation was caused when it was found that Lord Dormer had fallen back in a fit, and was insensible. His Lordship happily recovered in a quarter of an hour. But the Duke of Argyll did not resume his remarks till Tuesday, when he cited cogent reasons why India should be regarded as perfectly safe from attack. "When they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful." It was surprising to find for the nonce that the Marquis of Salisbury (who had previously formally explained that his Hackney aspersions of Russia were only meant in a Pickwickian sense) and the Earl of Kimberley and Lord Cranbrook coincided in the main with the Duke of Argyll's argument—the Opposition leaders not unnaturally entering a plea for the "scientific frontier" they had formerly prided themselves upon conceiving for India.

Monday's sitting in the Commons was very animated. The Marquis of Hartington, to begin with, had yet another explanation to offer with respect to the Soudan. His formal announcement that the British troops were to be withdrawn from the Soudan was received with ironical cheers from the Opposition, and with sympathetic cheers from the Radical benches. The noble Lord said the Government had decided to abandon the intention of advancing on Khartoum, and would withdraw our forces from Dongola to the "line of Wady Halfa or Assouan as the effective frontier of Egypt." Souakim is to be held until "arrangements for holding it by some other Power can be made." The Souakim-Berber railway is not to be pushed on as a military work; but it was implied that no discouragement would be offered to any commercial or philanthropical association which might be formed to continue the railway with the view of opening up the Soudan to civilisation. There is a possibility of this scheme, by-the-way, being tried.

It then became the duty of Mr. Gladstone to make a statement similar to that which Earl Granville had made a short time before in "another place." Repeating that the Penjdeh incident had been referred to the judgment of a friendly Sovereign, the Prime Minister added that Lords Granville and Kimberley had met M. De Staal and M. Lessar in consultation, and had arrived at an agreement with regard to the Afghan frontier. This agreement, as both Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone stated in qualifying explanations on Tuesday, has been referred to the Russian Government for consideration. But the most hopeful feeling prevails—especially as the arrangement approved by the Foreign Secretary and the Russian Ambassador was said by Mr. Gladstone to have received the sanction of Lord Dufferin and the Council of India, whilst the Government have a "full assurance that we are acting in harmony with" the Ameer.

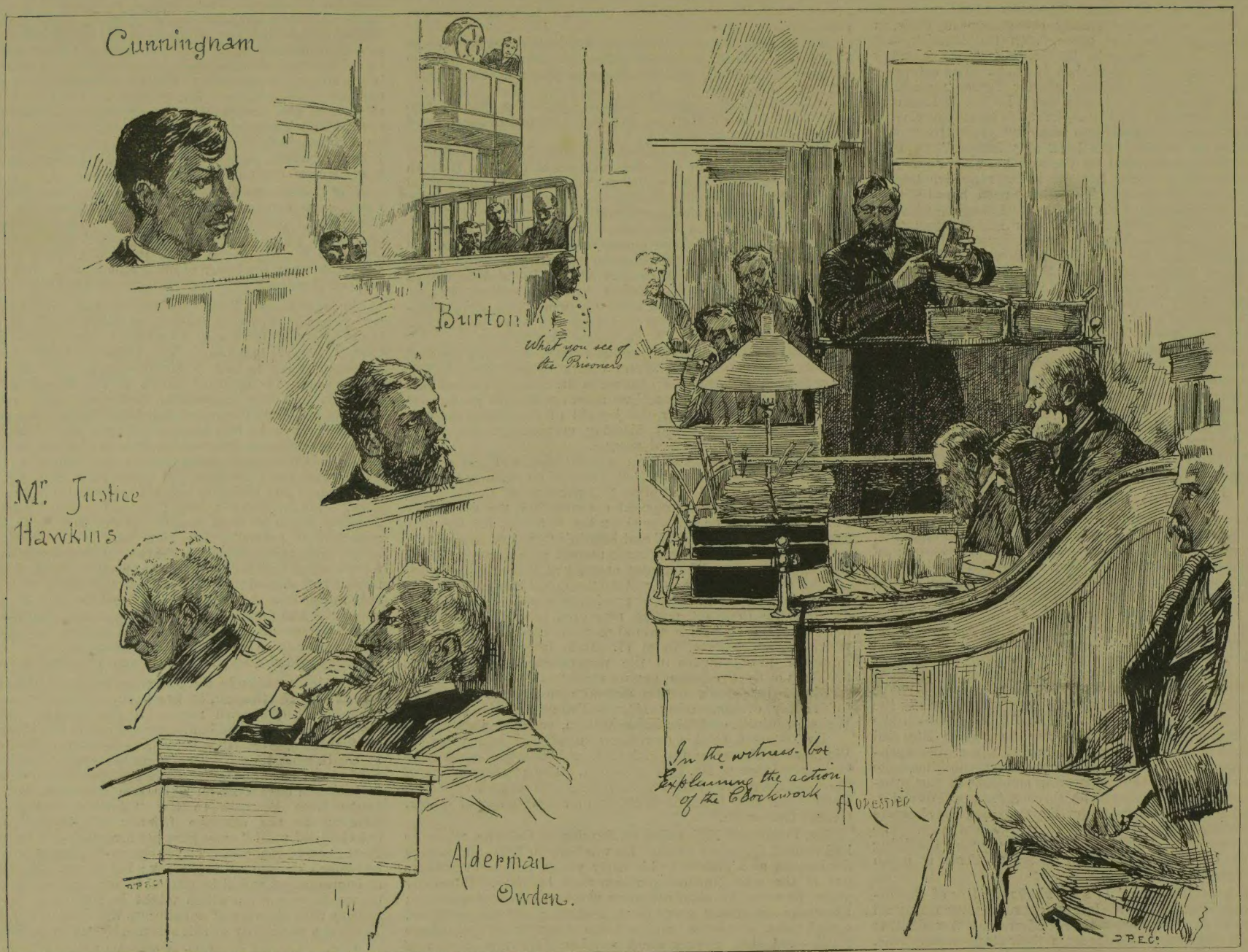
The Vote of Credit for £11,000,000 is still to be persevered with as a matter of prudence and safety. This Mr. Gladstone explained on Monday in moving the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill. Lord George Hamilton was not, however, to be dissuaded from moving his amendment in the most trenchant language: "That this House, having shown its readiness to grant such supplies as may be required for the defence of the Empire, is of opinion that, before proceeding with this bill, it is entitled to receive adequate information as to the present policy of her Majesty's Government in respect of the purposes to which the money granted by the recent Vote of Credit is to be applied." With similar pungency, Mr. Chamberlain replied, affording the noble Lord not only information but vigorous argument, the President of the Board of Trade easily moving Ministerialists to laughter, much as judges excite the mirth of budding barristers, by flinging this little quotation at the mover:—

Proud of his speech, the King grew vain,
And fought his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain.

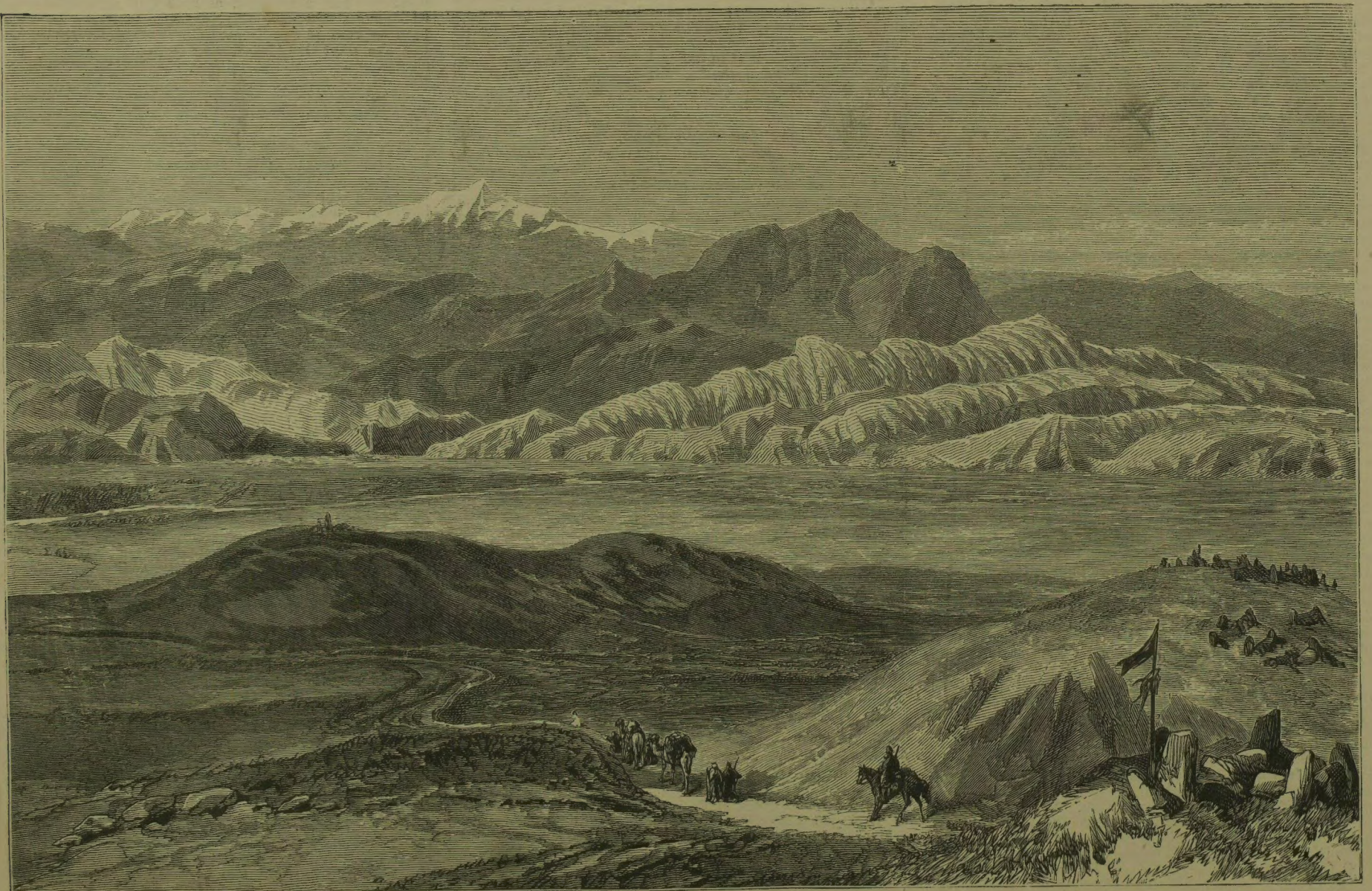
Like the British at Waterloo, Ministers never know when they are beaten. Thus, the Marquis of Hartington, nothing daunted by Lord Randolph Churchill's lively and witty philippic, came up smiling; and with equal cheeriness did Mr. Gladstone respond to Sir Stafford Northcote's attack. Still, Government only obtained a majority of 30—Lord George Hamilton's amendment being negatived by 290 against 260.

Her Majesty's message announcing the forthcoming marriage of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg was brought up on Tuesday by Mr. Gladstone, and was received with customary courtesy by all save one or two irreconcilable followers of Mr. Parnell. Thursday was fixed for the consideration of the "suitable provision," opposition to which, on principle, was announced by Mr. Labouchere. It does not seem long ago since Sir Charles Dilke filled the same rôle.

Yet another tough fight took place on Tuesday evening over the Voters' Registration Bill, Sir Massey Lopes moving, "That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of receiving a clause providing for the repeal of so much of any Act or Acts relating to Parliamentary registration in counties and boroughs as makes the expenses of overseers of the poor and clerks of the peace or town clerks a legal charge upon the local rates." With spirit was the debate continued after the Premier had promised considerable grants in relief to the local rates. In view of Mr. Gladstone's parenthetical allusion to the proximity of the General Election, it may be accepted that there was real feeling in the resounding cheers with which Ministerialists greeted the announcement of the result of the division—rejection of the motion by 280 against 258 votes: a majority of 22 for the Government. Ere the House rose, Sir Henry James had the satisfaction of securing the third reading of the bill.



TRIAL OF THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, OLD BAILEY: SKETCHES IN COURT.



THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY: THE NIALSHENI PASS, ON THE HERI-RUD.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST-WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.



DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

She rose from the low chair in which she had been sitting; and, taking Clare by the shoulders, forced her down into it. "Come," she said, as she perched herself sideways upon the arm; "what is it all about?"

ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MIDLE DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &c.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SOME FRIENDLY HINTS.

It was not without some trouble that Percy Kean persuaded Adrian to give up the idea of publishing a crushing reply to the *Scorpion*. "If your soul thirsts for vengeance," he said, "wait till you see a good opportunity of retaliating, and then come down upon them like a wolf on the fold. But I should strongly advise you to take no notice. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is wiser to take no notice. Moreover, I have a notion that you won't write a great many more critiques for the *Anglo-Saxon*."

"You don't think it is paying, then?" asked Adrian, anxiously.

"I am quite sure it is not. With what amount of capital it started I don't know; but I will venture to prophesy that it will last just as long as that amount lasts, and no longer."

This was not pleasant hearing for Adrian; yet, when he was once more alone, it was less the probable collapse of the *Anglo-Saxon* that distressed him than the thought of that venomous article as to which he had been told that he would be wise to keep silence. How many people would understand the significance of the allusion to his private life he could not tell; but he feared that a good many would, at all events, perceive that the words conveyed an allusion of some kind. About this time he became nervously observant of trifles, and soon saw, or fancied he saw, that the nicest women of his acquaintance were not quite so cordial in their manner towards him as they had been, while the others were growing more so.

Walking up St. James's-street one day, he chanced upon Egerton, who stopped to speak to him, and while they were

exchanging commonplaces it occurred to Adrian that he would ask this staunch supporter of the *Anglo-Saxon* to dinner. He would know, if anyone did, what the financial position of the paper was, and his nature was so communicative that he would be pretty sure to refer to the subject in the course of the evening, without being questioned.

"And I'll get Pilkington, if I can," Adrian added, after his invitation had been accepted.

"That will be very pleasant," said Egerton, looking down the street. "As it isn't the season, I dare say he'll come." Then he rather abruptly withdrew his eyes from contemplation of the clock-tower to raise them to his companion's face.

"At your club, I think you said? Mrs. Vidal is still away, then?" he asked.

"She is still away," answered Adrian, a little surprised at the question; for he knew that Egerton was barely acquainted with his wife.

"Oh, indeed," said the other. "Well, I hope we shall see her back in London again before long." He paused for a moment, then repeated, "I hope we shall see her back before long." After which, he nodded and walked away.

This was tolerably plain speaking—so plain as to border upon impertinence; and what added emphasis to it was that Egerton was not, as a general thing, at all the kind of man to meddle with his neighbours' domestic concerns.

"I wish people would be good enough to mind their own business!" muttered Adrian, as he turned into Piccadilly.

But he ought to have known better than to waste his breath in such Utopian aspirations as that; and indeed it so happened that no later than the same evening he received an implied rebuke as unwelcome and as unexpected as Egerton's had been.

During the hunting season, Mr. Wilbraham was not very assiduous in his attendance at the House; but he ran up to London when he could spare the time, or when he was wanted to take part in a division, and Adrian not unfrequently encountered and exchanged salutations with him at evening parties. If their intercourse did not go farther, than an amiable nod and smile on the one side and a gruff "How are you?" on the other, it was because Mr. Wilbraham had shown, in a manner not to be mistaken, that it gave him no sort of pleasure to talk to the popular young author. But now it seemed as if something out of the common must have induced him to abandon his attitude of armed neutrality in favour of a more aggressive one. His mien, at all events, was aggressive, if his words were not so, when he separated himself abruptly from a knot of friends with whom he had been conversing and barred Adrian's passage, saying: "I am told Mrs. Vidal is ill. I hope it is not true?"

"There is nothing serious the matter, thank you," answered Adrian, politely; "she has been a little out of sorts for some time."

"She never used to be out of sorts," returned the other, looking half inclined to pick a quarrel upon the strength of this statement. "She always appeared to me to have as good health as anybody."

"It is nothing serious," Adrian repeated. "She is not fond of London, and it has not agreed with her particularly well."

"I'm sure I don't wonder at it!" cried Wilbraham. "Nobody could keep well in such a polluted atmosphere. I can't think how you can have expected her to stand it."

"We should all like to have estates in the country,"

remarked Adrian, smiling; "but as that can't be managed, some of us are obliged to live in the polluted atmosphere."

"I should have thought one could write novels anywhere," said Wilbraham; "but of course one can't have a perpetual round of entertainments in the country." And with that he turned on his heel and strode off.

Such rudeness was intensely disagreeable to Adrian, who would not, if he could have helped it, have incurred the dislike of a single fellow-mortals. He went home that night feeling sincerely sorry for himself. He was altogether out of luck, he thought. He was certainly not as popular as he had been: the articles which he had written for the *Anglo-Saxon* had brought him little money and a great deal of vexation; and now, it seemed, he was commonly regarded as a bad husband. Nothing had gone well with him since that calamitous day when Clare had caught him entertaining Lady St. Austell in her drawing-room. His partner in misfortune had left town immediately afterwards, and he had heard no more of her. It was not likely that she would have spoken to anybody about their detection; but now Adrian began to wonder whether the story were not too good a one for Lord St. Austell to keep long to himself. If that had been divulged, it would be easy to understand the insinuations of the *Scorpion*, as well as the advice of his friends that he should submit to them in silence.

For some days he went about with a gloomy face, and was unusually short in his replies to those who accosted him. Nor did the dinner to which he had invited Egerton and Pilkington serve to raise his spirits. From the first moment, he saw that he had made a mistake in asking the two men to meet one another. It was plain that they were no longer upon such amicable terms as when he had last seen them together, Egerton in particular seeming to be out of temper, and disposed to differ in a fretful sort of way from the eminent person to whose opinions he had always hitherto shown himself so eager to say ditto. Pilkington, on his side, while maintaining his wonted courtesy, contrived, as courteous people often do contrive, to be excessively provoking, and led his friend into saying some very foolish things, of which he then, with the most delicate consideration, pointed out the folly. No reference was made to the *Anglo-Saxon* during dinner; but that something would be said about it before his guests departed Adrian was very sure; because, as he wanted to know the worst, he was resolved to introduce the topic himself.

Later in the evening, therefore, he said, with the innocent air of a disinterested seeker after information, "I hope the sale of the *Anglo-Saxon* continues to be satisfactory?"

Egerton rose like a trout at a May-fly. "Continues!—my dear fellow, it has never begun to be satisfactory. The first two or three numbers, perhaps—I believe they went off pretty well; but latterly it has been ruinous work. Simply ruinous, you know." And he looked somewhat indignantly at Pilkington, who blew a cloud of smoke from his cigarette and watched it floating upwards to the ceiling.

"The fact of the matter is," Egerton went on, "that we haven't gone to work quite in the right way. At least, so it seems to me; but of course I'm not a literary man, and I only judge by what I hear from others."

"When I accepted the editorship," said Pilkington, deliberately—"and, as you may remember, Egerton, I did so with some reluctance—I merely stipulated that I should be allowed to manage the paper in my own way. I never promised that that way should seem the right way to others; nor did I guarantee that the paper should pay."

"You said you thought it would."

"Well; I said I thought it would. That was my opinion, which I gave for what it was worth, on being asked for it. No one can regret its failure to pay more than I do; and I may add that I should regret it just as much even if I did not happen to have a money interest in it. If the chief proprietors think that it would prosper more under other management, I shall most willingly retire from my post. In fact, I have already thought more than once of doing so."

"Oh, come," expostulated Egerton, "you mustn't take it in that way, Pilkington; that wasn't at all what I meant. Your retirement would be the greatest possible loss to us, and—and I'm sure I hope you won't think of such a thing."

Pilkington smiled. "I don't know yet whether I shall retire or not," he answered; "but if I am scolded, I certainly shall." And soon after this he said Good-night.

"Pilkington's a deuced awkward sort of fellow to get on with," remarked Egerton, after he was gone. "You wouldn't think so to talk to him; but he is. All those little fads of his about having unusual paper and type, and so forth, have cost a lot of money, and as for his having a pecuniary interest in the undertaking—well, you know, that really doesn't amount to much. Nobody wants to dictate to him; but one has one's ideas, and he might at least condescend to listen to them. Instead of which, the moment that one hints at the possibility of his having made a mistake he begins to talk about resigning."

"He complains that that is the way in which his contributors treat him," remarked Adrian. "I suppose the truth is that all people who write much are apt to grow irritable. We don't get enough of fresh air and exercise."

"Perhaps that may be it. Anyhow, I don't think a man ought to be above being told of his mistakes, do you? If he had known of them, he wouldn't have made them, don't you see? Supposing I tell you that you have made a mistake in this or that, I take it that you, as a sensible man, will be rather grateful to me for letting you know of what you wouldn't have found out for yourself, eh?"

"Does that mean that you are going to tell me of some mistake that I have made?"

Egerton laughed. "Well, you know, I think it's rather a mistake to have such articles written about one as that in the *Scorpion*."

"It's a misfortune," said Adrian; "I really don't quite see how it's a mistake. You might as well say it's a mistake to get one's boots muddy on a wet day. I don't like muddy boots; but I know no way of keeping them clean, except staying at home. Of course, if I didn't write at all, the *Scorpion* couldn't make my writings an excuse for bespattering me."

"Ah, well," said Egerton, getting up; "you literary fellows are all the same; it isn't much use to give you friendly hints. Nevertheless, you needn't get covered with mud if you walk circumspectly—take my word for it."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CONSOLATION.

In spite of Adrian's assertions to the contrary, Clare was really somewhat out of health. She had not mentioned the fact in her letters to her husband, so that it was no fault of his if he was unaware of it; but it must be confessed that she had made the most of her indisposition to her parents, who were as firmly convinced as Wilbraham himself that she was in no state to brave the dangers of the London atmosphere.

"I wish we could get poor Adrian down here too," Mrs. Irvine was wont to say to her friends; "it can't be good for him to slave night and days he does. But his work obliges

him to remain within reach of the British Museum, you know, and—and such places; and it is very kind and unselfish of him to spare Clare to us for so long."

With the early spring, however, the roses came back to Clare's cheeks, and then she herself perceived that she had no excuse for neglecting her duties any longer. She was stronger by this time, and had to some extent—or so she believed—lived down her trouble. But, in truth, such troubles can only be lived down by means of a little wholesome indifference; and this Clare had not been able to acquire. She returned to London determined to endure what could not be cured, and to show a brave front to misfortune in the future; but, as she still loved her husband, and still despised herself for loving a man who had deceived her, the chance that these excellent resolutions would be kept was but a poor one.

Adrian was waiting for her at the terminus, and the moment that she caught sight of him on the platform she was struck with the change in his appearance. He was thinner, paler, and his face had a worn, anxious expression which she was puzzled to account for. Was he, too, unhappy, then? In spite of herself, her heart softened towards him; and because she felt that it was softening, she made her greeting somewhat colder and more formal than it need have been, even in that public place.

"Have you been—quite well?" she asked, hesitatingly, when her luggage had been collected, and she was driving away from the station with her husband. Her voice sounded harsh as she put the question, and Adrian could not tell that this was only the result of an effort to steady it.

"I'm all right, thanks," he answered, shortly. "And you are feeling better; I hope?"

"Yes," she said; and then there was a pause, after which Adrian began to speak about some small household matters.

In truth, he was not just then in the mood to make advances or to recognise any that might be made to him. Latterly, many annoyances, small and great, had made life disagreeable to him, and in his heart he was disposed to hold Clare responsible for them all. But for her, he would never have been held up to reprobation in the public press, nor quietly dropped, in private life, by certain ladies whose notice he had learnt to prize. But for her, he would have been less reckless in his expenditure than he had been during the last few months, and more attentive to his work, which he had begun to neglect or hurry over, with results which were painfully apparent to him. He thought she deserved some punishment for the trouble which she had brought upon them both, and he wished for no reconciliation that should not promise to be a permanent one. He remembered that his wife had tried to impose conditions upon him on a former occasion, and he was as determined as ever that he would not have conditions. She must trust him first. After that, he would willingly and of his own accord give up Lady St. Austell, or anyone else to whom she might object.

Theoretically, no doubt, there was something to be said in favour of this view; but if Adrian intended to wait until Clare acknowledged herself in the wrong, it seemed likely that he might wait until he was grey-headed; and in the meantime the house in Alexandra-gardens was not exactly an earthly paradise to either of its inmates. Both of them were miserable, and one of them happened also to be fretful. They tried to be distantly civil to one another; but there was no keeping it up. Distant civility was apt to degenerate into something like sulky silence: every now and then bitter little speeches forced their way out before they could be checked; and the husband and wife never felt at ease together unless some third person was present.

Thus, when Georgina suddenly appeared from the Arctic Circle, bringing with her a pair of reindeer's antlers, the skin of a Polar bear, and divers powerful-smelling garments as evidences of the genuineness of her expedition, she received a welcome so hearty that she could not entertain a doubt as to its sincerity. "My dear Georgina," Adrian said, gravely, "you will have to come to us forthwith; it's a case of simple necessity. Since you won't consent to live with your mother, like a well-conducted young woman, it is evident that your brother's house is the proper place for you, and I must insist upon taking you under my protection. The family can't afford to trifle with its character. Even as it is, an amiable weekly newspaper has been kind enough to insinuate that I am no better than I should be."

"So I hear," remarked Georgina, looking rather hard at him. "I have already done my week in Brighton, and have been posted up in all the latest intelligence. Besides, I have seen Mr. De Wynt."

"Poor Mr. De Wynt!" interjected Clare.

"Why poor? I doubt whether he ever was poor Mr. De Wynt; but at any rate he is rich Mr. De Wynt now. His old uncle is dead at last, and has left him everything."

"Has he, really? I am so glad!" exclaimed Clare.

"Are you? I don't know that I am. I thought he did very well as he was, and I can't imagine him a High Sheriff or a Deputy Lieutenant."

"He is fitted for any position," Clare said, emphatically.

"And calculated to adorn it? Perhaps so, but it is impossible to say with any certainty, because there are some positions in which he will never find himself."

Something in the tone in which the last words were spoken caused Clare to make a rapid deduction, and late that night she invaded her sister-in-law's bed-room with the stern air of one who means to stand no nonsense.

"Georgina," she said, without any introductory observations, "Mr. De Wynt has proposed to you, and you have refused him."

"There is no evading your penetration," replied Georgina, placidly. "He has—and I have."

"Then I must say," cried Clare, in great vexation, "that I think you ought to be thoroughly ashamed of yourself!"

"Oh. Well, no doubt you know best. I am a poor simple creature, and I often do wrong without intending it; but why I ought to be ashamed of myself for refusing Mr. De Wynt, I don't altogether understand. Is it because I am particularly fitted to be a Deputy Lieutenant's wife?"

"Not at all; it is because you have been insane enough to refuse a man whom you love, and who very likely won't give you a second chance."

"I beg to say," replied Georgina, "that I have never been in love in my life. If I felt the slightest symptom of such a disease coming on, I should instantly set sail for the Antarctic Ocean and never be heard of again. I should feel that I had *geonnen das irdische Glück*, and that it was high time for me to disappear from civilised society."

"It isn't the slightest use to talk to me like that," returned Clare, loftily; "it doesn't deceive me for a moment."

"Very well, then; I am pining for Mr. De Wynt. As soon as you leave the room, I shall throw myself, face downwards, on my bed and give way to a paroxysm of despair. All the same, I can't marry a man who has just come into a fortune, and whom I persistently snubbed when he was a comparative pauper."

"If that is the only thing!"

"But it is not the only thing. As I explained to you long

ago, the idea of marriage in the abstract is repugnant to me. A single life has its attractions, after all. Has your experience led you to believe that marriages never turn out badly?"

Clare drew herself up slightly, and made no answer, not being sure whether Georgina had delivered this home-thrust accidentally or not. All doubt was removed from her mind by the latter, who went on:—

"That was a brutal thing to say, was it not? But, my dear, I intend to be brutal, and you can't stop me. Do you suppose it isn't as clear as the sun in heaven that you and Adrian have fallen out? Now, sit down here beside me and tell me the whole story from beginning to end."

"I know you mean to be kind, Georgina," began Clare, hesitatingly.

"I do; and that is why I am not going to let you put me down. I know I am not what is called a specially sympathetic woman; but as a set-off, I am far more trustworthy than the generality of women; added to which, I know my brother pretty well. I must not say that I know him better than you do; but you will allow that I am likely to judge him with greater impartiality." She rose from the low chair in which she had been sitting; and, taking Clare by the shoulders, forced her down into it. "Come," she said, as she perched herself sideways upon the arm; "what is it all about?"

Clare submitted. She was of too proud and reticent a nature to make such confessions easily; but since it was impossible to deny that she had quarrelled with her husband, it might be as well, she thought, to tell Georgina the truth and have done with it. She did not, however, tell the whole truth. She cut her recital as short as she could, and would have suppressed, among other incidents, that of Lady St. Austell's clandestine visit to Alexandra-gardens, had she not wished to prove beyond a doubt that she was the victim of no hallucination as to Adrian's treachery.

Georgina's comments were brief and decisive. "I see it all," she declared. "Adrian is a perfect imbecile. He always was, and I should be inclined to add that he always will be, only I hope that this may serve as a lesson to him. I don't know whether you are aware that he is rather more in love with you, if anything, than he was a year ago."

Clare shook her head, and smiled slightly.

"Well, he is," Georgina repeated. "My dear child, you may shake your head till it rolls off your shoulders, but you won't convince me that I am mistaken. He is a thoroughly miserable man—and I am very glad of it. I don't want you to forgive him yet awhile. If you were capable of getting up a hard flirtation on your own score, it would be no bad thing; but, as you won't do that, you had better continue your present course of treatment. I am not sure that, if I were a man, I shouldn't find it more terrible than the other. But please to bear in mind that *you* have no reason whatever to be miserable. I don't think so meanly of your intelligence as to believe that you are really jealous of poor Lady St. Austell, with her fat figure and her rouged cheeks. What you do complain of is that Adrian should seem to enjoy flirting with her or with anybody. It's only his way; but it's a bad way, and I quite agree with you in thinking that he ought to be cured it."

It is doubtful whether Clare derived much comfort from the above observations. Nor, unfortunately, was Georgina's subsequent method with her brother the best that could have been adopted for bringing about an understanding between the divided couple. She treated him with a fine, hearty contempt which might have amused him if he had not been too worried to be amused by it; she scarcely answered him when he spoke to her; and, if he ventured upon a humble joke, stared blankly at him without moving a muscle. She wished him, in short, to understand distinctly that he was in disgrace; and, as she never knew how to do things by halves, she ended by virtually sending him to Coventry in his own house.

Towards a man of Adrian's temperament it would have been difficult to take up a more injudicious line. The only effect that it produced upon him was to drive him away from home; and when he did come home, he generally took care to bring friends with him. He was restless and excitable at this time, seeming to find his only pleasure in society; he did very little work, and Clare noticed that he had become alarmingly careless about money. She did not know what his literary earnings might be; but she feared that they could hardly be sufficient to warrant the continual little dinner parties that he gave, the addition of a man to their staff of indoor servants, and the hire of a brougham. These things made her uneasy; and Georgina, now that poor De Wynt had been sent about his business, no longer provided her with a wholesome interest to withdraw her thoughts from her own unhappiness.

One small piece of consolation, which afterwards became a more important one, was afforded to her by the unexpected visit of a friend of her girlhood, of whom she had lost sight for some years, and who had joined a nursing sisterhood. Sister Jane, as this lady was now called, was sent, in the first instance, to appeal for help by the society to which she belonged; but, finding that Mrs. Vidal was interested in hearing about her work, she remained, talking, for some little time, and was persuaded to repeat her visit a few days later.

Clare looked with something like envy at this cheerful, plain-featured young woman, to whom the world had seemed rather a place in which to perform duties than to seek for happiness. In carrying out the former, she had apparently found the latter. When questioned upon this point, she answered simply that she never had time to ask herself whether she enjoyed her life or not; but that she was quite sure that she had not enjoyed it before entering the sisterhood. "For you, it is very different," she added, divining what the wistful expression in Clare's eyes meant. "If I had been beautiful, as you are, I should have expected quite another kind of existence, and I suppose very likely I should have got it. I don't think there is any harm in that—only every woman ought to find her proper place, if she can. Those who are not ornamental had better try to be useful."

But Clare thought it might be possible to be both. "Couldn't you find something for me to do?" she asked, eagerly. "Couldn't I go to the hospitals and—and read to the patients, or be of some help?"

Sister Jane smiled. "Well, I am afraid not. And you have your home duties, you know."

"They are soon got through. I have a great deal of spare time—and I have no children," said Clare, with a sigh.

"Would you like to go to the Children's Hospital sometimes?" asked the other, presently. "You might really be of use there, if you cared to go. The children are always glad to see people; and many of them must be kept lying on their backs for months, poor little souls! Shall I take you there one day?"

Clare jumped at the suggestion. When should she go? To-morrow?—the next day?

"Well, to-morrow, if you like," the good Sister answered, smiling; and thus it was that Clare was provided with a better cure for morbid self-communings than any that Georgina could have devised.

The bright, airy ward, with its rows of little iron beds, became a sort of haven of rest to her. When she entered it,

it seemed to her that she left the world behind her—that weary, heartless, purposeless world in which women had nothing better to do than to make love to their friends' husbands, and where men were considered idiots if they devoted themselves to their wives. The children became fond of her. She took them toys, with which they managed to play in a serious, unchild-like fashion, as they lay there, afflicted before their time with the curse of mortality. They did not understand why she so often had tears in her eyes, for the pathos of their condition was, happily, less evident to them than it was to her; but they learnt to love her beautiful, sad face, and she developed a faculty for narrating stories, which rather astonished her, seeing that she had never suspected herself of being gifted with any great fecundity of imagination. Her husband, whose own imagination was becoming woefully sterile at this time, would perhaps have been grateful to her for a hint or two; but she had not deemed it incumbent upon her to tell Adrian of her frequent visits to the Children's Hospital.

(To be continued.)

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Agnes Cooper, of a daughter.

On the 13th ult., at the Madras Observatory, the wife of N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th inst., at Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Dr. Graham, London, assisted by the Rev. W. Young, Manchester, the Rev. J. M. Mackenzie, minister of the church, to Mariquita, eldest daughter of Thomas Drysdale, Esq., Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and Buenos Ayres.

DEATH.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Barr's Hill, Coventry, William Lynes, J.P., aged 73.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great Picture, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 31, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great work is NOW ON VIEW, together with other important works, at the GALLERIES, 188, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Hundred and Third Exhibition is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

HER MAJESTY'S Painted by F. SARJENT, 1885. This Historical Picture depicts the ceremony of a Presentation at Court in the present time. It contains Portraits from special sittings of Her Majesty, their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. The Court, Leading Ladies of Society, Ambassadors, Ministers, &c. ON VIEW, at 175, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD. The great Historic Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Wigram from studies made by him at Osborne.—1-8, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1885. Patron.—H.M. the QUEEN. President.—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Division I., Inventions. Division II., Music. NOW OPEN.

Admission to the Exhibition is, every Week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. EVENING FETES, Illuminated Fountains, and Gardens Lighted every evening by many thousands of Electrical Glow Lamps. Special Evening Fêtes, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—MR. AMBROSE AUSTIN'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 16, at Three o'clock.—Madame Albani and Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, Violon, Senior Sarasate, Orchestra and Chorus of 90 performers. Conductors, Mr. W. G. Cousins and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Boxes, 22s. to 44s. Tickets, 10s. (td. 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.—At the Royal Albert Hall; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. Tickets sent on receipt of P.O.O. or stamps.

HORSE SHOW, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON.—Entries close MAY 25. SHOW OPENS JUNE 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The principal Railway Companies grant special facilities in connection with this Show. Prize-Lists and Forms of Entry may be obtained on application to Offices, Barford-street, Liverpool-road, Islington. R. VENER, Secretary, Royal Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT. THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE SILVER KING (last Four Nights) (by Henry A. Jones and Henry Herman). Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Willard, Speakman, Cooper, Doone, Walton, Huntley, Euton, Hernage, Gurn, De Solia, Foss, &c., and George Barrett. Mesdames Ormsby, Huntley, Dickens, Cook, &c., and Miss Eastlake. Doors open at Seven. Box-Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Prices: Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. LIGHTS O' LONDON (by George R. Sims) in preparation for revival on Saturday next, May 23. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Mrs. LANGTRY. Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. Season under the direction of Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, the successful Play, in four acts, adapted from Sardou's "Nos Intimes," by R. C. Stephenson and Clement Scott, entitled PERIL. Characters by Mr. Corbican, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Everill, Mr. Carne, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Weatherly, Mr. Gratton, Mr. Thornbury; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Miss Annie Rose, Miss Dacre, and MRS. LANGTRY. Doors open at 7.15. PERIL at 8.45. Preceded by, at 7.30, NINE POINTS OF THE LAW, by Tom Taylor. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open daily from Eleven till Five. No fees. Telephone 3700.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—HORSE-TAMING, by Professor H. SAMPLE.—The Scientific American Horse-Tamer, after a successful tour round the world, has the honour of announcing his arrival in London, where he intends to hold his opening Exhibition and deliver his Scientific Lecture on the Horse in that Grand and Magnificent Building known as HENGLER'S CIRQUE, ARGYLE-STREET, W. (which the Professor has leased for the purpose). TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 16. The Professor will be assisted by Professor SYDNEY GALVAYNE, the Australian Horse-Tamer, who has lately been teaching the Sample System with such unbounded success. Exhibitions Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Doors open at 2.15 and 7.15. Prices of admission, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 7s. Private Boxes, 22 2s. Fees of Instructions, 25 5s. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Four.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT. Pantomime, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gall Ry., 1s. No fees of any description. Tickets and places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 till 6.30.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.

Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets to Brighton, available for eight days.

Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.

Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.

Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., fare 10s.

Pullman Drawing-room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

Cheap Express Service Week-days and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 34s., 25s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s.

Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit the principal places of interest.

The Day Special Express Service will commence on June 1 for the season.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KILGINT, General Manager.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo-Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO. Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 12.

The Chamber of Deputies has begun the discussion of the Habitual Criminals Act, one might almost say under pressure. The electors of France attach great importance to the settlement of this grave question. They demand in the interests simply of order and security that France should be promptly rid of the swarms of professional criminals, who begin with theft and end by assassination. The deputies hardly dare to face the electors without having settled this matter. But the difficulty is to dispose of the *récidivistes*. The Government proposes Cayenne and Guyane as penitentiary colonies. Why not kill your criminals at once? object certain humanitarians. La Guyane means slow death; the climate is mortal; "it is a dry guillotine!" exclaims M. De Mun. "Try Tonquin or Madagascar!" suggest some. "It will be the ruin of our colonies," replies M. Perrin, "to introduce this foul and devastating element of criminals." In short, the Government does not know what to do; the deputies do not know what to do; but the elections are near and something must be done. Public opinion demands the sending of the army of crime out of the country, and when we remember that recent statistics show that army to number no less than 82,732 persons, we can well understand that the Chamber of Deputies can no longer avoid the question.

Electoral plans and combinations continue to occupy a large amount of space in the discussions of the newspapers. The friends of Prince Napoleon are organising meetings in the different districts of Paris, and propose to wind up with a grand contradictory debate between friends and foes at the Cirque d'Été. The programme of this group is refusal to enter the Royalist alliance, opposition to Royalist candidates, and, wherever there is no orthodox Bonapartist, determination to vote for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. The Conservatives of Paris have also formed a central Committee, and appeal for subscriptions to meet the heavy expenses of their campaign in "defence of our liberties, our finances, and the future of our children." The famous Conservative Union has gone all to pieces even before the campaign has begun, and the Bonapartists and the Monarchists have split up into groups, maintaining different principles and different programmes. The Republicans have at least this advantage, that they are agreed as to the form of Government. There can be no doubt that in spite of their lecturing tours, their pamphlets, and their journalism, the Conservatives will obtain no more success at the forthcoming elections than they have obtained previously by the same means. They will, as usual, be paralysed by division.

The sale of Bastien Lepage's pictures took place yesterday and to-day, and the prices obtained were high, considering that Bastien Lepage, in spite of his immense talent and of the great influence which he exercised on the young French artists of to-day, can hardly be considered a great genius or a great master. The "Potato Harvest" fetched 29,100f.; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," 23,800f.; "The Beggar," 21,000f.; the portrait of Madame Juliette Drouet, 11,500f.; "The Pond at Damvilliers," 9500f.; "The Little Chimney-Sweep," 9400f.; a first study of the portrait of the Prince of Wales, 6000f., &c.

A sporting club, called the Canis Club, is attempting to introduce coursing into the number of Parisian amusements. Two meetings have been held on the Champ de Mars, in presence of a large attendance, but the sympathies of the public all seemed to be with the poor hare, and the performances of the dogs did not interest them profoundly. Some hawking followed, but here again the public seemed disappointed at the shortness of the incidents, and the miserable chances of the victims, which were destroyed a few seconds after having been let loose.

The papers are all discussing the Gounod-Weldon case, and of course expressing astonishment at the condemnation of the author of "Faust." Gounod himself characterises the judgment as "a monstrosity."

The American colony in Paris has subscribed the money necessary to present to the city of Paris a reduction in bronze, 35 feet high, of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to be placed, eventually, at the entrance to the harbour of New York. The inauguration of the reduction takes place to-morrow, and its presentation to the city of Paris will be the last official act of Mr. L. P. Morton, whose successor at the American Legation, Mr. Robert MacLane, arrived in Paris last week. A farewell banquet is to be offered to Mr. Morton on Thursday.

M. Alphonse Daudet's Provençal piece, "L'Arlésienne," has been revived with considerable success at the Odéon. When first performed at the Vaudeville, in 1872, the piece was almost a failure; the only thing that saved it was Bizet's exquisite music. How are we to explain these changes in the public judgment? Is it to a higher appreciation of mere literary merit? The comparative success of another condemned piece on its recent revival, "Henriette Maréchal," by the brothers De Goncourt, would seem to indicate that the literary education of the public enters largely into the explanation of these changes of opinion. Both "Henriette Maréchal" and "L'Arlésienne" are wanting in action and dramatic interest, but they are of high literary merit.

T. C.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Naples last Saturday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A tablet in commemoration of his visit to the city during the cholera epidemic was uncovered in the presence of thousands of people. On Sunday his Majesty visited the reservoirs of the new waterworks, and expressed his admiration of what he saw. After tasting the water, and witnessing the filling of one of the reservoirs, he returned to the city, the streets of which were filled with a holiday crowd. At night the city was illuminated. On Monday the King laid the foundation-stone of the new Quarter which it is intended to construct on the Vomery Heights at Naples, and in the evening attended a gala performance at the Palace.—The Duchess of Teck presented first aid and nursing certificates to the Florence classes of the St. John Ambulance Association, at the British Consulate, a few days since.

The German Emperor entertained at dinner on the 7th inst. the Russian Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius, who were passing through Berlin on their return from Darmstadt to St. Petersburg. There were numerous other guests, including various members of the Prussian Royal family. On the 8th inst. the Emperor received the visit of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, and paid a visit to the Grand Duke at the Russian Embassy in the afternoon. A dinner was given in honour of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess at the Imperial Palace. On Sunday the German Empress had an interview at Baden-Baden with the Empress of Austria, who was returning to Vienna from Heidelberg.—Count Herbert Bismarck has now been officially appointed Under State Secretary at the Foreign Office.—Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg was married in Berlin, on the 6th inst., to Princess Marie of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and widow of the late Prince Henry of the Netherlands.—The Prussian Diet, at a joint sitting of the two Houses, was closed by Royal Commission last Saturday evening by Herr Von

Puttkamer, Vice-President of the Ministry.—The Prussian Government have purchased the Fornarina, after De Piombo, and the Andromeda and a Baccante by Rubens, of the Blenheim collection.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Royal order of Leopold on the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and other members of the London civic deputation which went to Brussels to present his Majesty with a congratulatory address in reference to the Congo.

The King of Greece left Athens last Saturday morning for Corfu. Sir Horace Rumbold, the new British Minister, has arrived at Athens with his family.

The Queen of Sweden and the Princes left Constantinople on the 8th inst. in the Imperial yacht, via Varna, on their return to Stockholm, Prince Charles's health being sufficiently re-established to permit of his travelling.

The President of the United States has appointed Mr. George Lothrop, of Michigan, American Minister to Russia; and Mr. Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, Minister to Switzerland.—The jury at New York, upon the trial of Short for attempting to murder Phelan in Rossa's office, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

At a meeting in Montreal last Saturday a Federation League was organised, and resolutions in favour of the idea were adopted. The meeting included men of both political parties, and representatives from all parts of the Dominion.—The Times Correspondent at Philadelphia says:—Telegrams from various parts of the North-West territory confirm the reports previously received of a general Indian rising. Many outrages have been committed upon frontier settlers. Later details of the recent fighting near Battleford show that the flying column was led into an ambush through the treachery of a half-breed, and it was only by their terrible fire that the force was saved. A Reuter despatch from Ottawa states that General Middleton's force, 1000 in number, inflicted a severe defeat upon the rebels last Saturday morning, near Batoche. The casualties among the Dominion troops were unimportant. More troops are being sent by the Government.

We learn from Sydney that the various Colonial Governments have agreed to the proposal of the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Acting Colonial Secretary for New South Wales, for a united indemnification against all losses inflicted upon persons refusing supplies or coal to enemy's cruisers.—Mr. George A. Sala's first lecture at Melbourne had for its subject "Wars, Revolutions, and Tumults." It was delivered at the Townhall, and was well attended, being in all respects a success.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, the widow of the last Hawaiian King of the Kamehameha race, died on April 25. Her husband died in 1863, and two years later the Queen visited England, and remained in this country for twelve months.

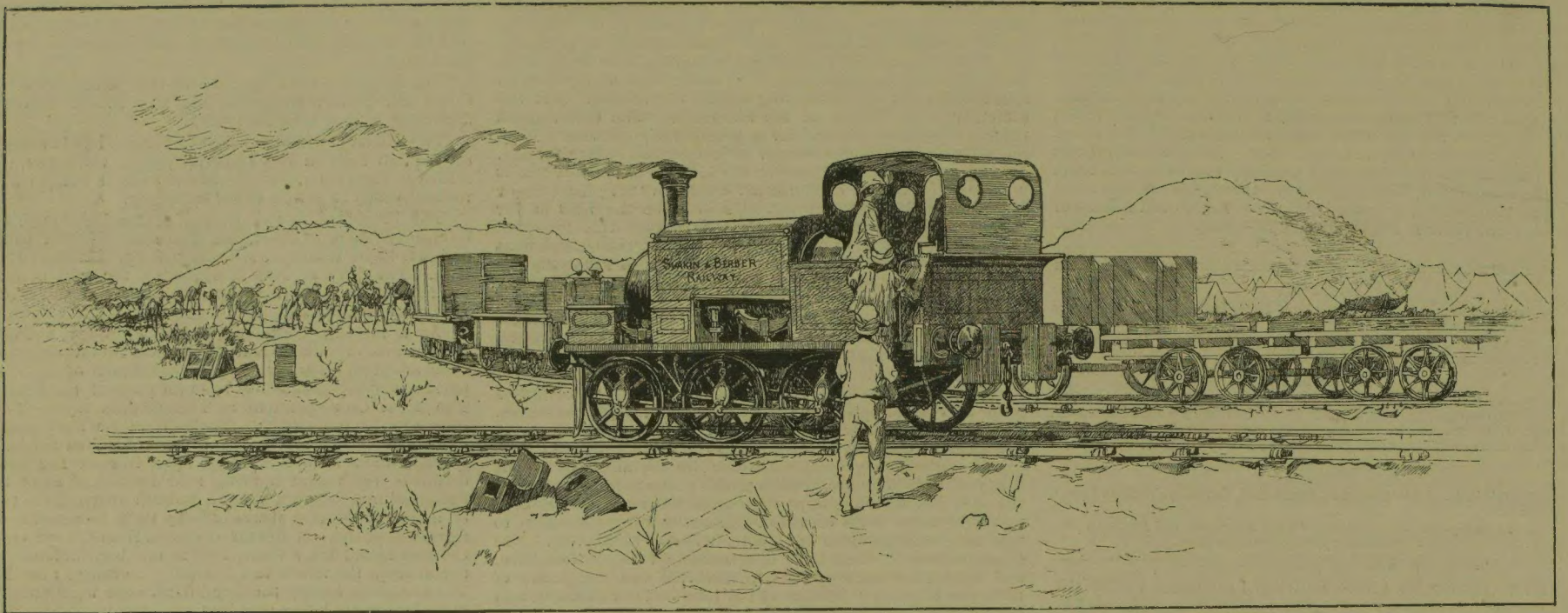
THE PLAYHOUSES.

The revivals at the Lyceum, under Mr. Irving's presidency, have been the only important events in a week that has been, nevertheless, busy. He has never before played Louis XI. to such an appreciative audience, or has rendered the grim death scene so finely. In all probability, this play would have been repeated, but it contains no part for Miss Ellen Terry, and when she is out of the programme there is a sense of disappointment everywhere. For the first few weeks after her arrival in England, this charming and gifted artist suffered from a throat affection that made her playing of Ophelia a very painful task. But the discomfort is now over, and Ellen Terry was herself again, as Portia, on Monday evening. Both Miss Terry and Mr. Irving have re-studied, corrected, and embellished their original conceptions of Portia and Shylock. To the trial scene they have devoted their most earnest attention, and it surely never created before such breathless interest. That fine and pathetic exit of Shylock, that was such a strong feature in Mr. Irving's rendering of the character, is now accompanied by a long low groan of despair, that is extremely effective. The crushed and humiliated man is as proud as ever, he replies to Gratiano's taunts with a look of withering scorn; but at the last comes a mighty sigh from the very soul, as it were, of the wretched outcast who has lost everything dear to him in the world. Murmurs of appreciation all over the house reward Portia's celebrated scenes—the choosing of the casket, the departure with Nerissa, the demand for Bassanio's ring, and the delightful comedy in the last act, ignorantly called an anti-climax to the noble play. Miss Ellen Terry has seldom played with such refinement of art or buoyancy of spirit.

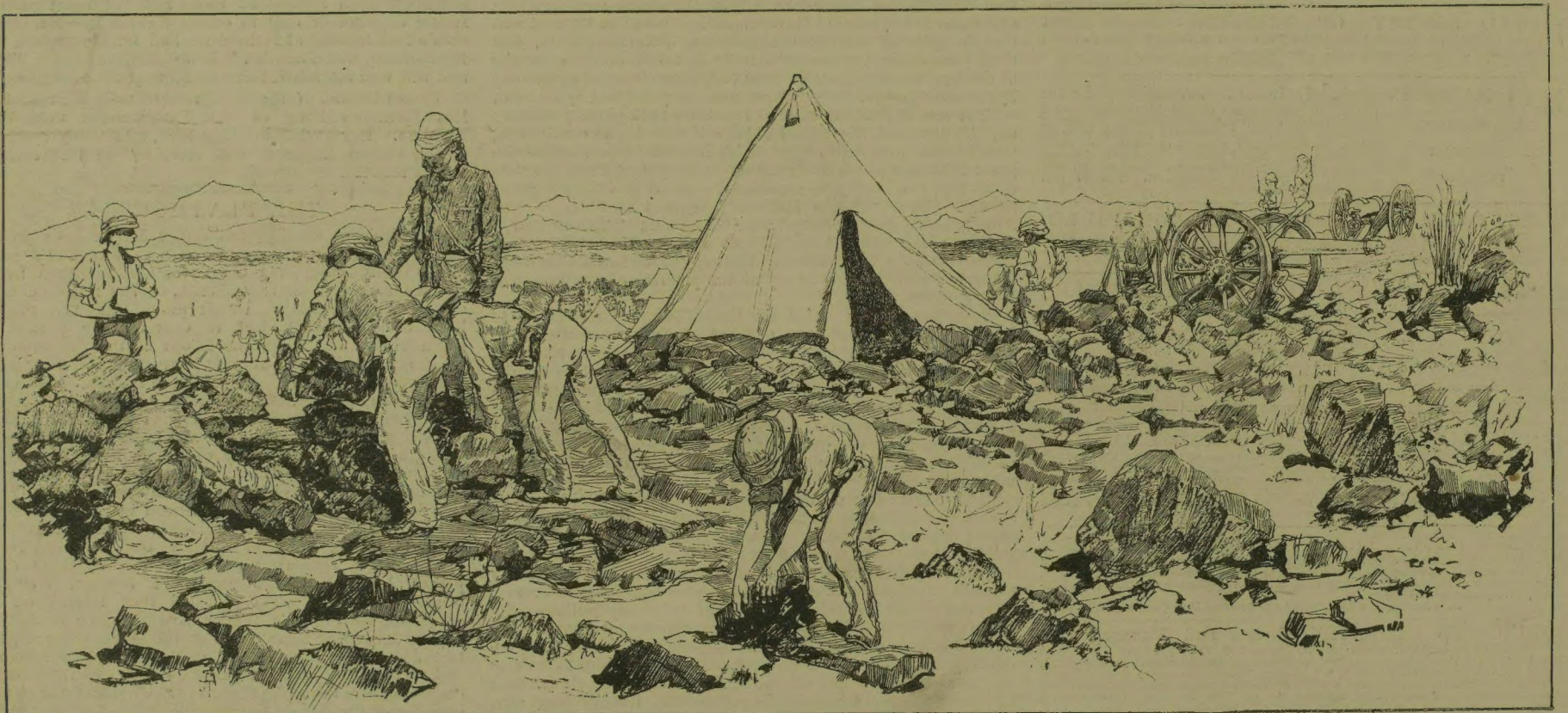
Not being able to appear in two places at once last Thursday afternoon, I was unable to see the new play "The Great Pink Pearl," which is reported to be so amusing and to have been so well received, but I was present at the Vaudeville instead, where was performed still another play from the German, called "The Road to Fame." It is a pretty and interesting little work, but the interest somewhat fades away after a first act that delighted everybody. The "Cuckoo," who inserts himself in his neighbour's nest, is an enterprising journalist, who has fallen suddenly in love with the daughter of an artist—a neglected genius. The journalist persuades the artist that no one can get on in the world without advertisement and puff, so he proposes to swagger as the genius, whilst the modest artist paints the pictures, and does all the work. It is the dramatic exposition of "the ghost" who figured at a recent *cause célèbre*. The little play might have been better acted, but the rendering by the artist's little daughter could not by any possibility have been in better hands than those of Miss Kate Rorke, one of the most promising of the younger actresses of the day. This young lady has a great future before her. Her success, so far, has been undisputed.

It was a lovely afternoon at Oxford when, resisting the temptation of a stroll in one or other of the quiet college gardens, I repaired to the Townhall to see the members of the new University Dramatic Club play the first part of "King Henry the Fourth." The stage is small, the hall is inconvenient, the play is continually disturbed by the rattle of passing cabs in the street down below;—but for all that, wonders were done. Mr. Arthur Boucherier specially distinguished himself as Hotspur, and put spirit into a play that is most difficult to attack properly. Mr. Mackinnon made an excellent and very graceful Prince of Wales. Mr. Lechlere Stuart should be recognised as a very promising actor of comedy, doubling as he did the characters of Mortimer and the second carrier; and Jack Falstaff was safely if not brilliantly played by the Hon. G. D. Coleridge. The young amateurs were assisted by Mrs. H. G. Wood, a clever painter and designer of scenery, by Lady St. Leonards, and by Lady Edward Churchill, who, as Lady Mortimer, sang "The Bells of Aberdovey" delightfully. The play is magnificently dressed, and the society deserves every encouragement. It is now a University institution, and the members of it will not for the future "star" in the provinces or play out of Oxford. The performance of Tuesday was watched by Mr. F. R. Benson, an athletic amateur, now turned actor; by Mr. Claude Ponsonby, a well-known amateur actor; by Mr. Hermann Vezin, and by Mr. Oscar Wilde.

C. S.



THE FIRST TRAIN AT HANDOUB STATION, LADEN WITH WATER TANKS.



THE SCOTS GUARDS BUILDING A REDOUBT AT OTAO.



MONCK'S REDOUBT, HELD BY COLDSTREAM GUARDS, ON THE ROUTE TO OTAO.



RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS: FIRING DRILL OF A SOTNIA OF CIRCASSIAN COSSACKS.

THE INTERNAL RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

During the recent complications the question before the minds of most people was: Can Russia fight without money? It is a question which Englishmen would be inclined to answer in the negative. We all know Napoleon's dictum that three things are necessary to a nation going to war—namely, in the first place, money; in the second, more money; and in the third, always money. This was the result of a large and varied experience, and was given utterance to at the beginning of the century. Nothing has occurred since then to weaken the influence of this powerful agent for good and evil, and life does not seem to have become any easier than it used to be to those who possess it not. And yet we find a country nearly bankrupt, and so impecunious as to be unable to pay interest on its foreign loans without borrowing fresh ones, actually on the verge of provoking the wealthiest nation in Europe to mortal combat. Some Englishmen were quite amused at Russia's temerity; they thought she must be mad, and prophesied her utter collapse with complacent self-satisfaction. How can she expect to do us harm? Why, she has no money!

The nations of Europe are most of them possessed of the same idea; and hence it has occurred to none of them that money is not, after all, everything in a struggle between two nations. The artificial circumstances of civilisation are such that we cannot bring ourselves to imagine a country rich in resources but without money; we have even difficulty in realising that money itself is not wealth, but only its representative; that it is quite possible for a wealthy community to be poor in a military sense, because its internal resources may be inadequate to the support of its population.

Russia is a rich country without money. That is to say, she has vast resources but a languishing trade. She is in the condition of a talented man, with immense natural gifts, who is too lazy to develop his talents by study and intellectual exercise. Russia is lazy. Her entire past history has been calculated to make her so. The Emperors have commenced by crushing the individual initiative of the people, by extinguishing every spark of liberty and independence in the country, and have continued the régime by intrusting the care of government and the industrial and financial economy of the nation to corrupt and incapable officials. No single undertaking in Russia, no matter what branch of industry it be in: mining, public works, railways, naval and military equipment, commercial enterprises, manufactures—not one single branch of these that has been attempted in Russia has been able to make its way without running the gauntlet of every species of bribery and corruption. In this respect, the letters of Stepniak to the *Times* are by no means exaggerated. In the face of such opposition, and in the face of the glaring abuses that still reign, it is, indeed, wonderful that Russia should be as advanced as she is. But one thing is certain, the régime is oppressive, it makes breathing difficult. There is no fresh air; there are no open spaces of thought in the Czar's domains; and life is consequently languid, unenterprising, slothful, and even despondent. The great saying of the Russian is *Tchto dyelat*, which, being interpreted, means, What shall I do? it can't be helped; what is done cannot be undone. It is the great argument in favour of inactivity, and a resigned acceptance of accomplished facts.

But, notwithstanding the laziness and apathy of her population, Russia is a rich country. She has some of the finest soil for wheat-growing purposes in Europe, Austria not excepted; she has coal, iron, and petroleum, in enormous quantities. Her Siberian gold and silver mines, mismanaged as they are, represent a fabulous wealth; and in horses, cattle, and timber, she is, perhaps, the richest country in the world. Compared to all this wealth of resources, the population is ridiculously inadequate. Let us glance at the map, and we shall see that the ninety millions who owe their allegiance to the Czar are scattered over an area of nine million square miles—in other words, there are about ten inhabitants to the square mile. When we remember that in Belgium there are nearly 450 to the square mile, we shall be better able to form an idea of the sparseness of the population of this vast country.

And Russia is not only a country of large natural wealth, she is also a manufacturing country. The heart of Russia is the industrial centre of the empire, and in what is called the region of Moscow, we shall find manufactures of every description and variety. At present the manufacturers are not very flourishing; they have the advantage of cheap labour, for the Russian workman has very few wants; but they have great difficulty in competing with foreign wares, even at home, and notwithstanding the high protection they enjoy. In the event of a war with us, English goods at least would be excluded, and Russian manufactures would probably receive a great stimulus. Some of the large works are quite prepared to cope with a very great demand indeed: the Oboukhoff steel works, near St. Petersburg, for instance, enjoy a deservedly high reputation all over the world, and would be quite able to turn out everything in the way of ships and guns that the Government might require. Poland is also a manufacturing country. We see, therefore, that Russia is self-contained; she has all the possibilities of success, all the materials for development; and, large and unwieldy as she is, she has all her wealth well within reach of the centre, and contained within one frontier line, however straggling.

Although the credit of the Government then is at so low an ebb, it does not by any means follow that the country is poor. It has been badly governed; its wealth has been unwisely administered; its commercial and industrial interests have been too often sacrificed to strategical and political considerations, and frequently wantonly neglected; but the wealth is there, dormant and undeveloped, and many Russian economists are of opinion that a good war would tend to bring it out.

Skobelev's views with reference to the financial aspect of war may not be uninteresting.

"I don't understand why we want money to wage war with. In our country the paper rouble has the value of a rouble. We believe in the security of our State institutions; then let them write money on leather if they like, we trust them, and in matters of credit that is all that is wanted. If it should please God to let us carry the war into the enemy's country, the enemy should take it as an honour if we paid him with our paper money."

Prussia, in 1813, showed the world what a united nation is capable of doing, though it be poor, and if things should come so far, it is very probable that wealthy Russians would vie with each other in ostentatious manifestations of loyalty, in which the priests and monks would join. The Church would pour out its hoarded treasures, and everyone would be eager to prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that he at least was a loyal subject, and not a Nihilist—indeed, it would not be safe to act otherwise.

I am not at all inclined to prognosticate failure to the British arms in the event of war with Russia, and feel confident that the Anglo-Saxon race would come forth triumphant through the ordeal. But we must face disagreeable facts. Russia is a difficult foe to tackle; she is big, and she has scarcely a vital point, because she has no centres of population at all proportionate to her size, and she is self-contained. A war would stimulate her industrial activity to the highest pitch. We

hear that an eminent firm have declined to supply the Russian Government with coal during the present crisis. All respect and honour to them; but Russia has coal of her own, and if she is forced by circumstances to work it, she would have no reason to regret the hardship.

There are questions which will not admit of an amicable settlement, and if Russia should maintain an aggressive position, we must defend ourselves; but she is not a weak or poor country, and a war with her should not be entered upon carelessly with a light heart or a small force. It would take all our strength to crush her.

E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETTS.

THE ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS.

The Russian Army of the Caucasus, having its head-quarters at Tiflis, supplies the garrisons of the territories east of the Caspian. Its numbers have been estimated altogether at 200,000 men, but in order to arrive at that total all its details must be included—reserve, irregulars, and Cossacks. The regular army of the Caucasus musters 70,000 men, but its reserve of another 50,000 would raise it to 120,000 strong. Besides this force of the line, there are 30,000 Georgian and Imeritian irregulars of horse and foot. The Cossacks established in the settlements north of the Caucasian range represent another section of the armed forces of the Tiflis Governorship, and they are expected to supply a quota of 50,000 men. These separate totals make up the grand total of 200,000 men. A very large proportion of the army of the Caucasus is non-Russian. The Cossacks, Circassians, Georgians, and others form the majority of the troops whom Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff could array in time of war. The 70,000 men who are permanently engaged in garrison duty south of the Caucasus are distributed between Batoum, Tiflis, Kars, and other fortified places on the Turkish and Persian frontiers. They have also to furnish the troops employed in the Askabad district, and these number about 15,000 men, of whom 9000 are in positions east of Bani. But any extra work thrown upon this portion of the Russian army would immediately necessitate the calling out of the reserves, who are really nothing more or less than military colonists, who receive a grant of land and are allowed to marry after serving five years with the colours. The Cossacks are excellent for all the purposes of irregular warfare, but they never have been trusted by any Russian General against a disciplined army in the open field; and of the 50,000 men whom Russia might place east of the Caspian one half would be Cossacks, as they are the most easy to mobilise and send on foreign service. The word "Cossack" is Tartar, and was originally used by the people occupying the country of the Dnieper and the Don. Russia, as she extended her conquests among the Turanian races to the East and the South, organised them into soldiers. These Tartars were warlike, and with their small wiry horses, which they constantly rode, they proved hardy and good irregular cavalry. This is the meaning which the word "Cossack" is now understood to convey. Since the occupation of the Caucasus by the Russians, both infantry and cavalry troops have been raised in that country, and the word "Cossack" having been always associated with notions of the Tartar type of humanity, it seems at first incongruous to hear it applied to men of that race who may be said to be *par excellence* "Caucasians." But by understanding the term in its later sense to mean "irregular cavalry," we have the explanation. Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, says:—"Nearly all the races living round the Caspian Sea look upon a horse as a necessary part of existence. These people never move from one place to another, however short the distance, without riding; the result is that most of them can almost be said to live in the saddle. This constant familiarity with the horse has led naturally to exercises in which both man and beast have been trained. The Circassians, the Cossacks of the Don, and the Turkomans, are all more or less familiar with peculiar feats of horsemanship. I first saw these performances gone through in Circassia in 1855; and afterwards, in 1866, I was present in the great riding-school of St. Petersburg, when the Circassians of the Emperor's body-guard went through them before the Prince of Wales, the late Emperor being also present on the occasion. These performances were more like what would be suited to a circus than for warlike purposes, but the latter was the original intention of these exercises. The rider can sling himself on one side of his horse at full gallop, so that the animal covers the man from the bullets of the enemy, and in this position he can fire his rifle. I saw these Circassians sitting, standing, and twisting themselves into every conceivable position, loading and firing their pieces all the time while at the gallop. The more expert of them can slip down from their animals while at full speed, and remount again. While doing this, many of them will lift a hat, dagger, or other small object from the ground. The horse must, of course, be as expert and well practised for such performances as the man. When at Old Sarakhs in November last, I saw some of the Circassian Cossacks and the Akhal and Merv Tekkes go through these exercises."

The new workhouse infirmary which has been erected at Croydon, at a cost up to the present of £100,943, will be opened this (Saturday) evening by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The entertainment on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children proposed to be given at the Mansion House by Mrs. Nottage, the Lady Mayoress, which was of necessity abandoned on account of the lamented death of the late Lord Mayor, will now, by permission of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and under their direct patronage, take place at Grosvenor House, on Monday, June 1, commencing at three p.m.

On the invitation of Sir Saul Samuel, a large and distinguished company assembled last Saturday night, at a banquet at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, in honour of Lord Carrington, who has been appointed Governor of New South Wales. Among those present was Lord Derby, who expressed scepticism about some of the Imperial federation schemes, and urged that the union aimed at should be moral rather than mechanical.

Two of the Middlesex Volunteer battalions—the 2nd (South Middlesex), under Lieutenant-Colonel Wyld, C.M.G., and the 7th (London Scottish), under Colonel Lumsden—were exercised in brigade-drill on Wimbledon-common last Saturday evening, under the superintendence of Colonel Moncrieff, commanding the Scots Guards. Both battalions were of about equal strength (over 580 each), and were well and smartly turned out. After the march-past the brigade was exercised in various manoeuvres.

The Duchess of Westminster will this (Saturday) afternoon open, in the Floral Hall attached to Covent-Garden Theatre, a picturesque bazaar in aid of the funds of the Temperance Hospital, Hampstead-road. As Chairman of the Committee, Mr. F. Hutton will present to the Duchess an address. The entertainments will be exceptionally attractive. The decorations will represent an Old English Street in the reign of Edward III.; and there will be on sale at the stalls "The National Bazaar Book," a new shilling work, with contributions by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, Mr. G. R. Sims, Mr. H. Chance Newton, Mr. H. Furniss, Mr. John Lathey, jun., and others.

CITY ECHOES.

In spite of much that is said against the arrangement with Russia, it is taken for granted that peace is assured as regards the Afghan question; and consequently the work of restoring business matters to their normal position has made further progress. The Bank of England directors have reduced the rate of interest to 3 per cent, and the Bank of Germany rate was on Monday lowered from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. In this country the interest allowed for deposits has been further reduced to 2 per cent. Low as our present rates are, they are nearly sure to be soon yet lower; for when the flow of money is checked by anxieties such as we have just gone through, it takes a long time to resume its ordinary course and volume. The rebound in securities has now lost some of its force, but it has already quite changed the face of the Stock markets. In a few instances a slight reaction has indeed taken place, but it may be assumed that for some time yet the tendency will be upwards. Next to British and Indian Government issues, Foreign bonds and Home railways have most conspicuously advanced, and only United States railways have declined. That these should be so very depressed is the cause of a great deal of surprise. To some extent Grand Trunk stocks have shared in this relapse, but in this case there was a disappointing traffic statement to account for it. Within the past day or two, however, this company's securities have recovered under the influence of rumours about Sir Henry Tyler's mission to Canada, and of the prospect of his coming to a working arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Company, whose line is now absolutely completed to the Rocky Mountains.

The sharp fall in New York Central shares on Tuesday was due to a rumour from New York that in future interest was to be paid half-yearly instead of quarterly, as heretofore. For many years the dividend was 8 per cent per annum, and the price of the shares rose to 160 per cent. In October last year and January this year the rate was but 6, in April last it was but 4, and now it is feared that the July payment will be "passed." The price of the shares is now 86 $\frac{1}{2}$. In January, 1880, Messrs. Morgan and Co. sold here and elsewhere 25,000,000 dols. of these shares at 135 $\frac{1}{2}$.

As regards the North Shore Railway, the respective managers of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Companies have agreed to a joint ownership; but the people of Quebec seem to desire that the Canadian Pacific Company should have an independent line to Quebec. These are, however, not the times to build a third line, when business is not enough for two; and the Quebec people have only themselves to blame for what has happened.

Energetic efforts are being made to obtain from the voting proprietors of the three southern lines (the Brighton, South-Eastern, and Chatham) an opinion in favour of complete amalgamation. Mr. William Abbott has circulated a formidable statement of reasons in favour of union; and if the proprietors can see their advantage, the public must, one would think, gain by any change as regards two of the lines.

British holders of Denver and Rio Grande Railway consolidation first mortgage 7 per cent bonds are asked to agree to the exchange of such bonds into new 4 per cent bonds of the same rank, and to receive in compensation for the reduction of interest 700 dols. of preferred 5 per cent stock for every 1000 dols. of present bonds. The company suspended bonded interest in July last year, and the above arrangement is part of a rearrangement scheme.

The Peruvian bondholders' committee propose to very effectively meet the priority claims upon guano proceeds of the Pisco to Yea bondholders. They offer to purchase such bonds at par, interest in arrear to be sacrificed. Payment is to take place as money comes in from guano sales.

Negotiations having for their object the consolidation of the Oregon and California Railroad with the Central Pacific Company are in progress, with, it appears, fair chance of success. British investors are concerned in both.

The Mexican Railway dividend is limited to the full rate on the first preference, which is, apparently, about up to expectation, but it is the worst experience since 1879. T. S.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

The positive abandonment of the expedition to Khartoum was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday. The Secretary of State for War, Lord Hartington, informed the House that our Government has decided to bring all the British troops down the Nile, as soon as the river begins to rise, which will be in about three weeks or a month. Assouan, with the First Cataract, will be defended "as the practical frontier of Upper Egypt," with a small brigade of all arms, holding Wady Halfa and Korosko as outposts. This was the original policy of our Government; and we remember that Lord Hartington, in a speech he made at Manchester on Dec. 2, 1883, four days after the news of the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army, stated that Wady Halfa, just below the Second Cataract, was the farthest point that it would be needful to occupy for the safety of Egypt. With regard to operations on the Red Sea coast, and in the Eastern Soudan, the construction of the railway to Berber is now to be discontinued, but some posts in the neighbourhood of Souakim will be held, under the advice of Lord Wolseley, until diplomatic arrangements can be made for handing over the custody of Souakim to another civilised Power—most likely to the Sultan of Turkey, who is the ancient and legitimate Sovereign of that coast. The number of troops required for the garrison of Assouan and its outposts is estimated at 2500 men; all the rest of the Nile army will speedily be recalled.

Our Special Artist with the force of Sir Gerald Graham at Souakim, Mr. Walter Paget, contributes three sketches to this week's publication: those of the Coldstream Guards sitting under the wall in "Monck's Redoubt," on the hill above Otao; the arrival of a train at Handoub Station on the new railway, bringing a number of water-tanks for the supply of daily needs of the troops; and the Scots Guards, on the 16th ult., building a redoubt at Otao. The wall is built of large rough stones, piled up loosely to the height of four feet, with sand-bags placed on the top. At the interior side of the wall, blankets are stretched tent-wise, propped up by rifles or cleaning-rods, to shelter the men from the burning sun.

The affecting scene at Gakdul, delineated by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist lately with the advanced force of General Sir Herbert Stewart, in its memorable conflicts at Abou Klea and Metammeh, appears in the large Engraving called "A Soldier's Funeral," which is presented for our Special Supplement. The death of that gallant commander has occasioned deep regret, not only in the Army, but among the people of England.

We are requested by Sir Charles Wilson, who writes on the 16th ult. from Dongola, to correct an error in our publication of March 14, which contained two illustrations of his steam-boat approach to Khartoum, and the conflict with the enemy's batteries and troops, on Jan. 28, and of the position of his small party when landed on an island below, after the wreck of the steamer. Those sketches were not furnished by Sir Charles Wilson, but were drawn by Mr. Melton Prior, with some assistance from an officer who was on board the steamer.



A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

FROM A SKETCH OF THE FUNERAL OF SIR HERBERT STEWART, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

"No useless coffin inclosed his breast;
Not in sheet, nor in shroud, we wound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him."

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

The Right Hon. William Ward, first Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and eleventh Baron Ward in the Peerage of England, died at Dudley House, Park-lane, on the 7th inst. He was born March 27, 1817, the elder son of William Humble, tenth Lord Ward; and received his education at Eton; Christ Church, Oxford; and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1856 he was attached to Earl Granville's special Embassy to Russia, and in 1861 to the Earl of Clarendon's special Mission to the King of Prussia. The previous year he had been created Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam, having already, in 1835, succeeded to his father's old barony of Ward. Lord Dudley sat as Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, 1859 to 1880. He was High Steward of Kidderminster, and Colonel Commandant of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, first, April 24, 1851, Selina Constance, eldest daughter of Mr. Hubert De Burgh, of West Drayton, which lady died Nov. 14 following; and secondly, Nov. 21, 1865, Georgiana Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, by whom he leaves six sons and one daughter. The eldest son, William Humble, Viscount Ednam, born May 25, 1867, is now second Earl of Dudley and twelfth Lord Ward.

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, BART.

Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, sixth Baronet, of Wynnistay, in the county of Denbigh, M.P. for that county, Hon. Colonel Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Denbigh, Salop, Merioneth, and Montgomery, Provincial Grand Master of the North Wales and Shropshire Freemasons, A.D.C. to her Majesty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Denbigh Rifle Volunteers, died on the 9th inst. To all the honours just enumerated one other may be added. In the estimation of true Cambrians he was considered their own "Prince of Wales." The ancient family he represented, the vast estates he inherited, placed him *facile princeps* in the landed aristocracy of the Principality. Sir Watkin was born May 22, 1820, the elder son of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, fifth Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, by Lady Henrietta Antonia, his wife, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Powis, and received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Early in life he held a commission in the 1st Life Guards. He succeeded his father Jan. 6, 1840, and the year after was chosen the Conservative M.P. for Denbighshire, which county he continued to represent up to the period of his decease. He married, April 28, 1852, his cousin, Mary Emily, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams-Wynn, G.C.H., K.C.B., and had two daughters: the younger, Mary Emily Nesta, died unmarried, in 1883; the elder, Louisa Alexandra, for whom the Queen of Denmark and the Princess of Wales were sponsors, married, Aug. 26, 1881, Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, nephew of Sir Watkin, whose title and estates he now inherits, becoming the seventh Baronet of Wynnistay.

SIR J. R. REID, BART.

Sir John Rae Reid, third Baronet, of Ewell Grove, Surrey, died on the 7th inst., at 53, Victoria-street, Westminster, aged forty-three. He was eldest son of Sir John Rae Reid, second Baronet; and grandson of Thomas Reid, of Ewell Grove, an eminent merchant of London, and for some time Chairman of the East India Directors, who was created a Baronet, Nov. 10, 1823. Sir John, whose death we record, was formerly Captain, 16th Foot, and succeeded to the title at the death of his father, July 30, 1867. He never married, and the baronetcy devolves on his brother, now Sir Henry Valentine Rae Reid, fourth Baronet, born Feb. 13, 1845.

SIR ARTHUR PERCY AYLMER, BART.

Sir Arthur Percy Aylmer, twelfth Baronet, of Donadea, J.P., M.A., whose death is announced, held the title for two months only, having inherited it at the untimely death of his grand-nephew, the late Sir Justin Gerald Aylmer, in March last. He was born in 1801, the second son of Sir Fenton, the eighth Baronet, by Jane Grace, his wife, sister of the sixth Lord Carbery; was married, in 1833, to Martha, daughter of Mr. Richard Reynell, of Killynnon, Westmeath, and had several children. His eldest son, Captain Fenton John Aylmer, died, *ritis patris*, April 9, 1872, leaving (with other issue) his eldest son and heir, who succeeds his grandfather, and is now Sir Arthur Percy Fitzgerald Aylmer, thirteenth Baronet. He was born in 1858, and married, in 1878, Annie, daughter of Mr. John Sanger.

THE HON. E. T. YORKE.

The Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke, M.A., J.P. and D.L., for many years M.P. for Cambridgeshire, died on the 3rd inst. He was born April 29, 1805, the third son of Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., M.P., and was consequently brother of Charles Philip, fourth and late Earl of Hardwicke. He received his education at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1832. From 1834 to 1865 he sat as M.P. for Cambridgeshire, on the Conservative side. In 1836 he was granted the precedence of an Earl's younger son. Mr. Eliot Yorke married, Jan. 31, 1833, Emily Anne Millicent, only daughter of Mr. Delmé-Radcliffe, of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

MR. CHAINE, M.P.

Mr. James Chainé, of Ballycraig, county Antrim, M.P. for that county, died on the 4th inst., after a brief illness. He was born in 1811, the eldest son of the late Mr. James Chainé, of Ballycraig, and was married, in 1863, to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Charles A. Croery. In 1874 he was elected Conservative M.P. for the county of Antrim. The previous year he served as High Sheriff of that county, of which he was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant.

MR. WILBRAHAM, OF DELAMERE.

Mr. George Fortescue Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Cheshire, J.P., died on the 27th ult., aged sixty-nine. He was eldest son of the late Mr. George Wilbraham, of Delamere, M.P. for South Cheshire, by Lady Anne, his wife, daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, K.G.; was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to

the Bar in 1843. He succeeded to his estate at the death of his father, in 1852, and served as High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1858. Mr. Wilbraham, of Delamere, was heir male of the great and influential Cheshire family, of which the Earl of Lathom represents a branch.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mary Elizabeth, Lady Wells, wife of Sir Mordaunt Wells, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Ramsden, on the 30th ult.

Captain John Harvey Boteler, R.N., at St. Leonards, in his ninetieth year. His entrance into the Navy dates from 1803.

The Rev. John Patrick Eden, Hon. Canon of Durham and Rector of Sedgfield, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-one.

Lady Mary Catherine Lindsay, wife of Mr. George Hayward Lindsay, of Glasnevin House, Dublin, and sister of the late Earl of Arran, K.P., on the 24th ult., aged eighty-two.

The Rev. George Currey, Master of the Charterhouse and Prebendary of St. Paul's, on the 30th ult., at the Master's Lodge, Charterhouse, aged sixty-nine.

Mr. William Scrope Ayrton, of Saltburn-by-Sea, Yorkshire, barrister-at-law, J.P., formerly a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in the Leeds District, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. Dr. Rees, President of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and author of the "History of Non-conformity in Wales," as well as compiler of a Welsh Bible, at Swansea, on the 29th ult., aged seventy.

Mr. William Hawes, treasurer of the Royal Humane Society, five times chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, and a Commissioner of the Exhibition of 1862, recently, at the age of eighty.

Mrs. Mary Lofthouse, a member of the Royal Water-Colour Society, and an artist of much promise, on the 2nd inst., aged thirty-one. She was only daughter of Mr. T. W. B. Forster, of Holt Manor, Wilts, and wife of S. H. S. Lofthouse, barrister-at-law.

The Rev. John E. Lance, Rector of Buckland St. Mary, near Chard, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He graduated at Cambridge in 1817, and held the above benefice for fifty-five years, and a prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral for over forty-four years.

Mrs. De Freville, widow of Mr. Edward Humphreys Greene De Freville, of Hinxton Hall, Cambridge. She was the daughter of Major Francis and Lady Louisa Forest r, grand-daughter of the late William Harry, Duke of Cleveland, and niece of the present Duke.

General Corbet Cotton, Colonel 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, on the 30th ult., aged seventy-six. He was second son of the late General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., by Lady Augusta Maria, his wife, daughter of the seventh Earl of Coventry, and was married, in 1847, to Christina Augusta, daughter of Sir Charles Des Vaux, Bart.

Mr. Brinley Richards, the musician, composer of the melody so familiar and so popular, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," recently heard in all parts of Ireland. By birth and parentage a Welshman, Mr. Richards compiled and edited a collection of Welsh songs. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. Arthur Knox, at Ramsgate, on the 24th ult. She was the youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, M.P., of Dunsandle, in the county of Galway, and Lady Harriet Daly. Mrs. Knox was sister to the late Lord Dunsandle, and to the Rev. Robert Daly, Rector of Powerscourt, afterwards Bishop of Cashel.

Mr. Borlase Adams, of Bedford-square, somewhat suddenly, on the 29th ult. He was the second son of the late Dr. William Adams, of Doctors'-commons, by the Hon. Mary Anne, daughter of the Hon. William Cockayne, who predeceased his brother, Borlase, sixth and last Viscount Cullen. Mr. Adams was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1813, but retired from practice many years since. He was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in 1839, and took an active part in all local matters.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opened on the 7th inst. the All Saints' Boys' Orphanage, erected on Morden-hill, Lewisham, the foundation-stone of which was laid last year by Princess Christian. The object of the orphanage is to train up boys, who are admitted without the cost of election, to useful employments, whilst boys who are in situations may use it as a lodging.

Designers for all classes of needle-point lace, cut cambric, and linen crochet work, &c., are invited to compete for prizes, amounting in value to £73 10s., which are offered with the view of obtaining designs which may be distributed to and executed by Irish lacemakers. Designs must be submitted for competition on or before July 15, 1885. They should be addressed to Mr. Alan S. Cole, Hon. Treasurer, Irish Lace Prize Fund, South Kensington Museum.

Mrs. Weldon's action against M. Gounod came, on the 7th inst., before Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury to assess damages, judgment having been allowed to go by default. The action was brought for libel, slander, breach of contract, and assault. Mrs. Weldon was brought up from Holloway Prison, and gave evidence in support of her case. Counsel for the defendant admitted a claim of £1640 for board and lodging and the performance of secretarial duties, and beyond this the jury awarded Mrs. Weldon £10,000 damages.

The Marquis of Ripon has made a considerable reduction in the rents of the farmers on his estates from April 6 last, and has also decided to further relieve his tenants by paying half their rates.—Lord Rosebery has again remitted 15 per cent of the rents due at Lady Day from the tenants on his Hoggston estate, at Mentmore.—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has intimated to his agricultural tenants that, with a view to relieving or mitigating the distress which pressed upon them, he had determined to remit 10 per cent of their rent for five years, beginning with Whitsuntide.

The committee of the Royal Humane Society has awarded its silver medal to Sergeant H. Bruce, Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving the life of a child named Buckley, in the river Suir, Cahir, on the 12th ult. Mr. F. G. Day, a member of the London Scottish Rifles, is awarded the bronze medal for plunging from the Embankment, near the Temple stairs, into the Thames, on the 28th ult., and saving a child; and a similar reward has been conferred upon Ram Sarup, constable in the Jullunder district, for saving a native boy in a weir in the Punjab. Testimonials have also been conferred upon M. Neylan and a boy named Fisher for saving life from drowning.

The eighty-first annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter Hall on the 6th inst., under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report set forth that the year had been one of financial surprises and deliverances. Their liabilities of £231,000 had been met, and they still had a balance. There had been a circulation, the wide world over, of 4,000,000 copies of the Bible, which was 250,000 beyond the highest figures ever reached before. The venerable chairman has been laid up for nearly twelve months, and this was the first public duty he has been able to perform since his illness.

THE COURT.

The Queen, who enjoys good health, takes walking and driving exercise nearly every day, being generally accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty on the 6th inst.; and the Marquis of Hartington, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Very Rev. R. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, and Colonel C. M. St. ckwell, C.B., commanding 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, had the honour of being included in the Royal dinner party. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie, at Farnborough, on the 7th inst. On Friday, the 8th inst., Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, arrived at the castle. The Regent of Kolapore was presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India. The Duke and Duchess of Wellington and Lord and Lady Carrington had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Duchess was presented to the Queen by the Dowager Duchess of Athole, before dinner. The Hon. Mrs. Legge also arrived at the castle. Last Saturday the Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove down to Frogmore in the afternoon, where the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George, met her Majesty. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) left the castle at six o'clock for London. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Queen. The Hon. Mrs. Legge had the honour of being invited. The Queen and Princess Beatrice and the members of her Majesty's household attended Divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning, the Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, officiating. Prince Henry of Battenberg arrived in the evening at Windsor Castle from Germany, on a visit to the Queen and Princess Beatrice. On Monday afternoon the Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde arrived at the Castle in the evening and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Hon. Mrs. Legge and General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby were also invited. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Henry of Battenberg went out on Tuesday morning. Shortly before four o'clock the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur of Connaught, left Windsor Castle and arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter before five o'clock. Her Majesty travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Duchess of Roxburghe, Mistress of the Robes; Earl Sydney, Lord Steward of the Household; the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Westminster, Master of the Horse, presented Princess Beatrice, on behalf of the Queen's Household, with a set of silver candelabra on the occasion of the coming marriage of her Royal Highness and Prince Henry of Battenberg. On Wednesday the Queen held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace; and her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were to proceed on Thursday to Netley Hospital, for the purpose of visiting the sick and wounded.

We are authorised to state that the Drawingroom announced for Monday next, the 18th inst., will be held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of her Majesty.

According to present arrangements, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Windsor Castle on or about the 21st inst. for Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny at their family residence in Dover-street on Friday, the 8th inst. A distinguished company assembled to meet their Royal Highnesses. On Saturday the Prince presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at which seven new members and eight honorary members were elected. The Princess left London in the morning on a visit to the Queen at Windsor, and lunched with her Majesty. Later in the day, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George, went to Windsor, and, after a short visit to her Majesty, drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Prince and Princess Christian. Their Royal Highnesses returned to London in the evening and attended the performance at Drury-Lane Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine service. On Monday, by command of the Queen, his Royal Highness held a Levée at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended, the presentations numbering about 280. The Prince was present in the House of Lords on Monday during the speech of the Duke of Argyll on the subject of Russian policy in Central Asia. Their Royal Highnesses witnessed the performance of "Manon" at Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday night; and, accompanied by the Princess Louise of Wales, visited the Savoy Theatre on Monday evening. Prince Albert Victor paid a visit on Monday afternoon to the Children's Convalescent Home, Yarmouth. The Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention of attending the performances of the open-air plays which will be given at Coombe House on May 28, 29, and 30, June 29 and 30, and July 1.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at the Court Theatre last Saturday evening. His Royal Highness was at the House of Lords on Monday. He has arranged to take the chair at a dinner to be held on behalf of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on June 12.

Princess Christian opened a bazaar at St. Saviour's Mission, and afterwards visited three of the local hospitals. At every point her Royal Highness received a cordial welcome.

A Simla telegram states that two months' leave of absence has been granted to the Duke of Connaught.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party at Gloucester House, Park-lane, last Saturday evening.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords has authorised the promoters to proceed with a bill authorising the Marquis of Bute to sell his docks at Cardiff to the Taff Vale Railway Company for £3,200,000, subject to the granting of running powers to another local company. Counsel for the promoters protested against this stipulation.

The steam-ship Arawa, of the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's Line, has made an extraordinarily quick run to New Zealand. She left Plymouth on the afternoon of March 28, called at the Cape of Good Hope and Hobart, and reached New Zealand on May 7, thus performing the passage from England to New Zealand in forty days, including all stoppages and excluding any allowance for difference of longitude.

Lady Grant on Monday opened a Fancy Sale in the Kensington Townhall, held for the purpose of assisting to defray the expenses incurred in building a new wing to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, at Lansdown, Bath. Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, visited the hall in the afternoon and made purchases at every stall. The bazaar remained open the two following days.



MR. ALEXANDER CONDIE STEPHEN, C.B., C.M.G.,
ASSISTANT BRITISH AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.

THE CANADIANS ON THE NILE.

Captain Egerton A. Denison, of the 4th battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, who has been serving since last September as one of the officers of the Canadian voyageurs employed on the Nile, is the eighth son of the late Colonel George T. Denison, of Rusholme, Toronto, Canada, and of his wife, a daughter of the late Major Dewson, 15th Regiment. He was educated at the College of Upper Canada, Toronto, and at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. In February, 1881, he entered the 1st Staffordshire Militia as Second Lieutenant, and obtained a captaincy in January, 1884. Captain Denison is brother to Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Denison, commanding the Governor-General's body-guard in Canada, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. C. Denison, commanding the Canadian voyageurs on the Nile. It was owing to Colonel Denison being ill in Cairo, with enteric fever, that Captain Denison had to take command of the Canadian voyageurs, who were recently in London.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.

Major James Mandeville Wood Von Beverhoudt, youngest son of Major Adam Von Beverhoudt, formerly of the 58th Rutlandshire Regiment, was born in March, 1844. He passed out of Sandhurst, and was gazetted Ensign in the 90th Regiment in 1864. A few years afterwards (1869), he entered the Bengal Staff Corps, and was appointed to the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, in which he served, generally on its staff, until his death. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1876, and served with his regiment through the Afghan campaign. On his return to Bengal, and whilst the 17th were quartered at Calcutta, he was attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. In 1884 he was gazetted to the rank of Major; and, on his regiment being selected to form one of the Indian Contingent for service at Souakim, he was, in consequence of Colonel Thompson, the Commandant, having been invalided, placed in command of the regiment. He was killed in the surprise of General McNeill's force on March 22, whilst gallantly attempting to rally his regiment, broken and disordered by the sudden onslaught of the enemy, and the stampede of the baggage mules and camels. He was an excellent and zealous officer, devoted to his profession, and a general favourite in

his regiment. His brother, Augustus Von Beverhoudt, a Lieutenant in the 38th Regiment, died in India in 1866.

Lieutenant James B. Richardson, of the 5th Lancers (Royal Irish), was the eldest son of D. Richardson, Esq., of Hartfield, Renfrewshire. He received his education at Elstree, at Harrow, where he was head boy of his house, and at University College, Oxford, from which he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst as University candidate at the top of the list. He was a good linguist, and had learnt Russian with a view to usefulness in his profession. He was twenty-three years old at the time of his supposed death, upon the occasion of the conflict near Souakim on March 22, when Lieutenant Richardson, with three or four men, was sent out of the camp on some particular duty, and has since been missing; only his saddle and a whistle belonging to him were found.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

We give the Portraits of two gentlemen belonging to Sir Peter Lumsden's Commission for the survey and definition of the Afghan frontier, whose names have recently been much spoken of in the discussions here upon the subject of dispute between the British and Russian Governments. Captain Yate was the only British officer who witnessed the affray on March 30, at Pul-i-Khisti, between General Komaroff's troops and the Afghan garrison of Ak Tapa and Penjdeh; and Mr. Condie



CAPTAIN EGERTON A. DENISON,
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT,
COMMANDING CANADIAN VOYAGEURS ON THE NILE.

Stephen has arrived this week in London to give information to her Majesty's Government concerning the work of the Commission, which now gives place to the negotiations for a final settlement in London.

Mr. Alexander Condie Stephen, C.B., C.M.G., is one of the Assistant Commissioners with Sir Peter Lumsden on the Afghan Boundary. He is the son of Mr. Oscar Leslie Stephen, and was educated at Rugby; he was nominated Attaché to the Diplomatic Service in 1876, being appointed to the Embassy of St. Petersburg. In 1879, he was transferred to Constantinople, having previously passed an examination in Public Law. He was acting Consul-General in Eastern Roumelia from 1880 till 1881. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was promoted to be a second secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Teheran, from which he was sent on a special mission, in the winter of 1883-4, to inquire into the condition of the border districts of Khorassan and the Persian frontier, in the prosecution of which task he travelled along the line of the Heri-Rud, making at the same time a survey of that river. It was his knowledge of the region acquired at that time, as well as his knowledge of the Russian language, which led to his being chosen to act as one of the Commissioners in the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier. For his services on the mission of 1883-4 he was made a Companion of the Bath. Mr. Condie Stephen has made a most rapid journey from the Afghan frontier, bearing papers and maps sent home by Sir Peter Lumsden, the Chief Commissioner.

Captain A. C. Yate is the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Yate, Rector of Holme, Yorkshire, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Captain Yate first entered the 49th Regiment, but was, in September, 1876, appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps. He was with Sir Frederick Roberts during the Afghan campaign of 1879. Before his appointment on the Afghan Boundary Commission, he was Political Assistant at Sehor.

The statements of Ministers in Parliament on Monday last, with respect to the settlement of the dispute with Russia, show that the Afghan frontier question is in a fair way of being disposed of by direct negotiations between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. Earl Granville and Lord Kimberley have examined the topographical details in a conference with M. Lessar, the special agent of the Russian Government, and have substantially agreed with him in a "delimitation" which is perfectly satisfactory to the British



CAPTAIN YATE, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS,
ON THE STAFF OF THE BRITISH AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Government, to Lord Dufferin and the Council of India, and to the Ameer of Afghanistan. It only now awaits the conclusive acceptance of the Russian Government. The question of responsibility for any departure from the agreement of March 16, with regard to the positions that were allowed to be occupied by General Komaroff's troops, and for the circumstances that occasioned the conflict between them and the Afghans at Pul-i-Khisti on March 30, is to be referred to the arbitration of a friendly Sovereign, probably the King of Denmark. The British Commissioner for the Afghan Boundary, General Sir Peter Lumsden, was at Meshed a few days ago, on his way home, and will arrive in England early in June.

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, whose Sketches and accurate descriptions of all important localities in the disputed territory of Badghis, on the Heri-Rud, the Kushk, and the Murghab rivers, have been highly appreciated and made useful at the India Office, the Foreign Office, and the War Office, writes as follows concerning the Nialsheni Pass:—

"South of the Zulfagar Pass, and also on the right bank of the Heri-Rud, is the Nialsheni Pass; but the character of the latter is altogether different from that of the former. It has not the natural grandeur or the military importance of the other. The geological character is entirely different. The Nialsheni Pass lies among a range of low sandhills, which are bare and yellow; the sand is hardened into solidity, but the rain has worn the sides into innumerable grooves, so that they have the appearance of having been crimped or goffered. The Heri-Rud, of which a glimpse can be seen on the left of the Sketch, passes through these hills on its way to Sarakhs and the Desert. The Sketch is taken from a point on the right bank of that river, looking north, and not far from where the Jam-Rud flows into the Heri-Rud. The Nialsheni Pass is about half-way between Sarakhs and Herat; and from it to the last-mentioned place there is nothing but an undulating plain along the whole distance. The high hills seen in this illustration are on the left bank of the river, and are within the Persian Frontier; the name of the snowy peak was given to me as Band-i-Kwojah Tag'oh; but it may be mentioned that names of places are very uncertain in these regions; one man will give you a name which he knows it by, derived from some pass, shrine, or village to which he belongs. But when you travel along, another man, who knows the same hill or range, will give you an entirely new name, which he



MAJOR J. M. W. VON BEVERHOUDT, 17th BENGAL N.I.,
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



LIEUT. J. B. RICHARDSON, 5th LANCERS (ROYAL IRISH),
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



1. Camping on the Khanna Plain; a windy night.
6. Two of the Amcer's infantry.

2. Despair.
3. After three days' rain.
7. One of the Amcer's cavalry.
8. Types of the Amcer's Army: one of the body-guard.

4. Horses standing in the mud.
5. Going over to the mess-tent.
9. The Amcer's screw-gun battery.

SKETCHES AT THE RAWUL PINDI DURBAR, BY LIEUTENANT OFFLEY SHORE, 3RD PUNJAB INFANTRY.

has been accustomed to use, derived from some other village, spring, or perhaps a caravanserai, or a prominent point near to the hill."

Mr. Simpson's letter published last week contained a notice of the Afghan General, Ghous-ud-din Khan, commanding the garrison of the Ameer's troops at Ak Tapa and Penjeh, whose disastrous encounter with the Russians on March 30, after our Special Artist had left the country, gave occasion to so much alarm and indignation at what seemed to be an unprovoked attack on the part of General Komaroff. The Sketch of General Ghous-ud-din with some of his soldiers, now presented on our front page, has still considerable interest. The official paper at St. Petersburg this week publishes a long report from General Komaroff, in which the Russian General gives a detailed account of the recent proceedings on the Afghan frontier. The General reiterates his assertion of the aggressive attitude taken up by the Afghans, and enumerates a series of successive provocations which he declares the Afghans offered to the Russians before the battle on the Kuskul. The General repeats the story told in his former despatches. He says that on March 17 the left bank of the river was occupied by the Russian forces; the Afghans had only sentinels. It is not true that a detachment of Afghans was cut off. On March 18 the Afghans opened fire first, for General Komaroff had himself forbidden Colonel Alkhanoff to make an attack, or even to reply to a fusillade, unless he received special orders to do so. General Komaroff states that he received a letter from Captain Yate requesting him to afford protection to the English; but on Colonel Zakrejevski subsequently meeting Captain Yate behind Penjeh, the English officer withdrew his request, and declined to receive Russian protection for Englishmen. General Komaroff states that he has refused the request of the residents of Penjeh and of the Turkomans and others for incorporation in the Russian Empire.

An Indian telegram from Simla, where the Viceroy now is, states that Colonel Stewart and one other British officer will proceed to Herat to advise the Ameer concerning the fortifications of that city. On the Russian side, we learn that draught statutes for the formation of an Amoo Daria Steam-Ship Company have been submitted to the Council of the Empire. General Annenkoff has left St. Petersburg for the Transcaspian provinces, in order to supervise the construction of the railway lines decided upon in that region.

The opening of a new Roman Catholic church, in the presence of Cardinal Manning and a large congregation, took place on the 6th inst. at East Dulwich. The church, which is a large and handsomely-designed structure, is situated in Lordship-lane, and is erected in connection with the monastery of the Capuchin Friars at the same place.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's primary visitation will be held about the middle of October, and not in September, as previously announced. His Grace has consented to become a patron of the Church Parochial Mission Society.

The Bishop of London will hold his first ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral on the last Sunday of the present month. His Lordship has consented to become a patron of the London Church-Choir Association. Dr. Temple, last Saturday afternoon, consecrated All Saints' Church, Dalmeny-road.

Dr. Bickersteth, the new Bishop of Exeter, was on Monday enthroned in the cathedral church of the diocese.

The enthronement of Dr. King, the new Bishop of Lincoln, has been fixed to take place in Lincoln Cathedral on the 20th inst.; and the consecration of the Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber, for the See of Brisbane, has been fixed for St. Barnabas's Day (June 11).

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed his youngest son, the Rev. T. G. Browne, Vicar of Tilford, Farnham, Surrey, to the Vicarage of Fareham, Hants. The living is valued at £530 per annum, with house, and four acres of glebe.

The parishioners of Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge, are singular in having the right of appointing their own Vicar, and, there being a vacancy, there was a meeting in the vestry on the 7th inst., when the choice fell on the Rev. Stewart Gordon Ponsouby, M.A., one of the chaplains of Trinity College.

The Council of the Church Penitentiary Association has made grants amounting in all to £500 to Homes at Plymouth, Basingstoke, Carlisle, Salisbury, Paddington, Wantage, Ditchingham, Norwich, Malvern Link, Worcester, Lostwithiel, and Bovey Tracey.

In the presence of a distinguished company, Mr. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, unveiled a bust of the poet Coleridge, which has been placed in Westminster Abbey, at the cost of the late Dr. Mercer, of Rhode Island. The preliminary proceedings were held in the Chapter-House, Mr. Lowell reading an elegant and critical eulogy on the poet; while Dean Bradley, Lord Houghton, Archdeacon Farrar, Sir Francis Doyle, and the Lord Chief Justice offered appropriate remarks. The bust is in white marble, and bears the inscription, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge"; the sculptor being Mr. Thorneycroft, R.A.

A handsome stained-glass window, from the studio of Messrs. Warrington and Co., of Fitzroy-square, has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Blairgowrie. A handsome window, executed by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, has just been placed in Fawley church, Henley-on-Thames. It was presented by the late Dr. Almack in memory of his son, Lieutenant Almack, of H.M.S. Briton, killed while in com-

mand of part of the Naval Brigade in Egypt early in 1884. It bears an appropriate inscription, and texts.—A Munich window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., representing Charity, has been placed in the south transept of St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, Kensington, the gift of C. Dalrymple, Esq., M.P., the inscription at the foot recording the fact that it has been placed "To the memory of Alice Mary Dalrymple."

THE RAWUL PINDI DURBAR.

Our Military Correspondent, Lieutenant Offley Shore, of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, sends further Sketches, of a rather humorous character, illustrating the uncomfortable experiences of some of his comrades encamped, in very stormy weather, on the plain outside Rawul Pindi in the first week of April; and representing also, in their most grotesque aspect, a few types of the unpolished Afghan soldiery forming the escort of the Ameer Abdurrahman when he came from Cabul. These men are partly Afghans, partly Usbecks and other natives of Afghan Turkestan; their attire and equipment, except that of the body-guard of his Highness, seemed very irregular and slovenly. The cavalry uniforms are red and blue, with long boots; the Guardsmen wear a long blue tunic, with tippet hung down the back, and sheepskin busbies. The infantry are armed with cutlasses instead of bayonets.

Mr. Cornelius Marshall Warmington, Q.C., of the Chancery bar, has been elected a Bench of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

The first report of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes has been issued, and deals in considerable detail with this important question.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards has been appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewitt.

For the past month the Board of Trade returns show a considerable improvement in imports, but a continued falling off in exports.

On the 7th inst. the Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershot and inspected the Royal Tower Hamlets and the Royal Westminster Militia regiments, which had been embodied there for the past two months, and also two squadrons of the 20th Hussars, which are expected to be shortly sent abroad.

Sir Algernon Borthwick will preside at a complimentary dinner at which Mr. Edmund Yates is to be entertained at the Criterion on the 30th inst. A list of over a hundred stewards is announced, and considerably more than 300 guests have already taken tickets, so that the accommodation of the largest dining-room at the Criterion will be severely taxed.

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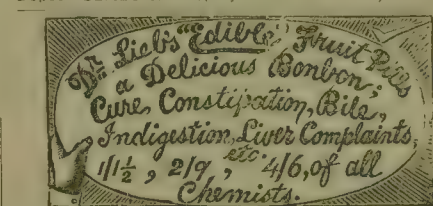
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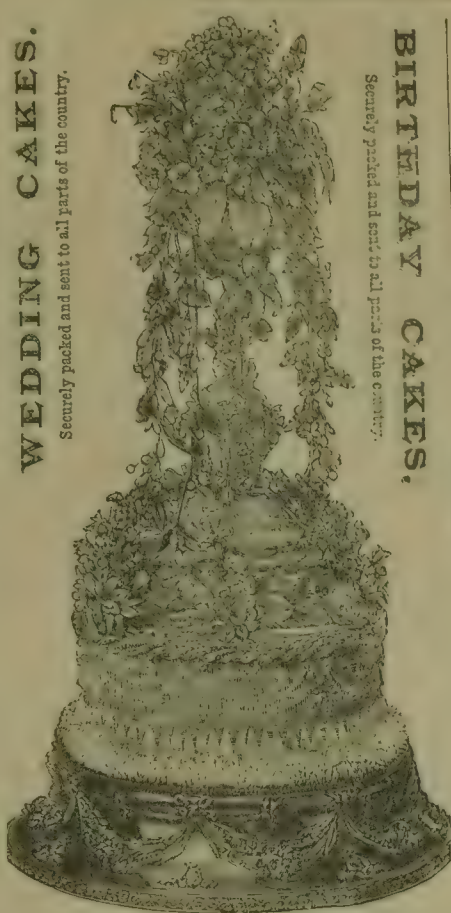


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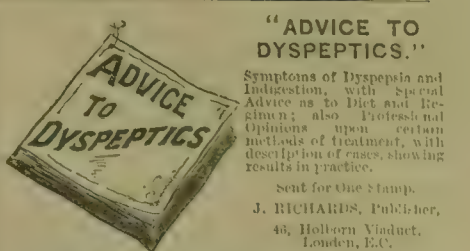
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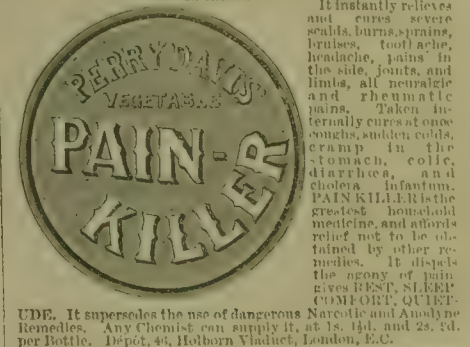
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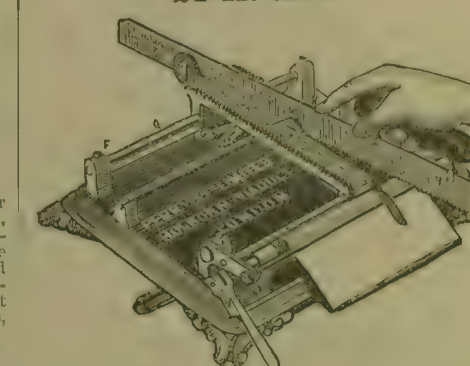
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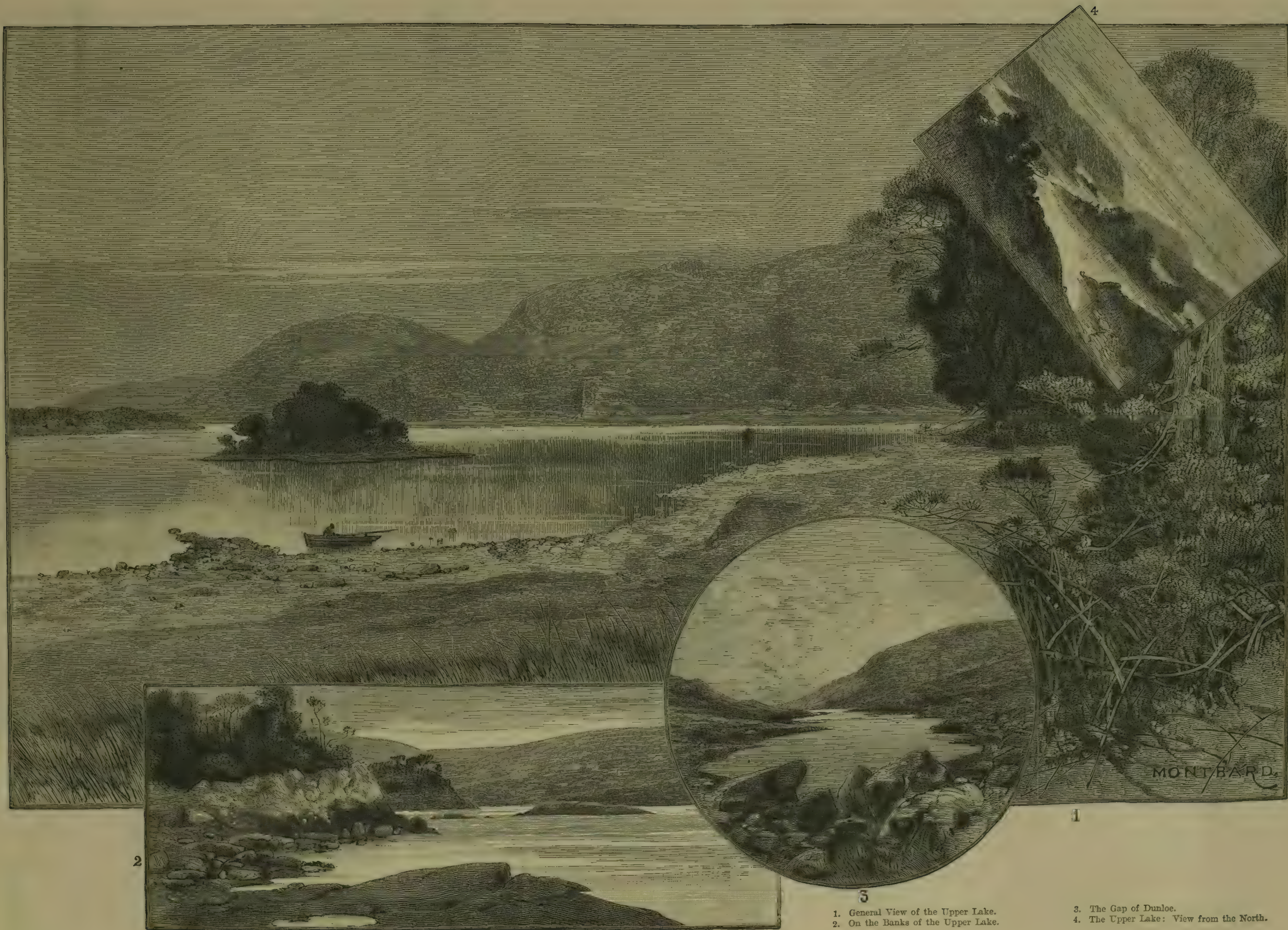
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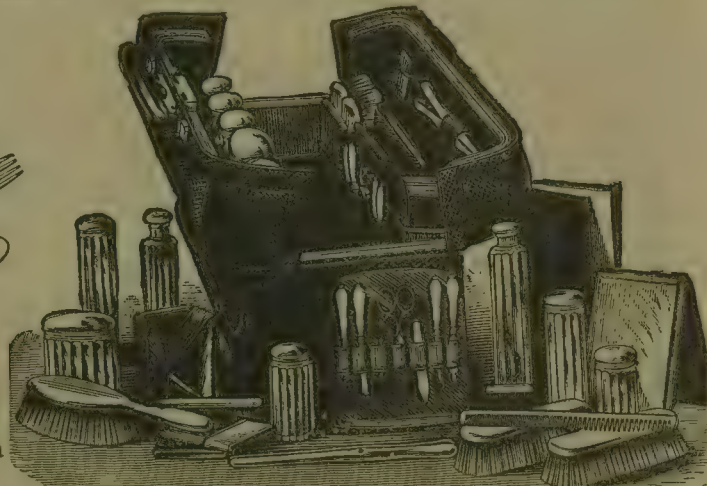
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THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

An account of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their eldest son, on the 17th and 18th ult., to this romantic district of south-western Ireland, was given in our Journal a fortnight ago. The series of Views now presented, occupying four pages of this week's publication, will be of more than occasional interest to many readers. The three lakes, the Upper, the Middle Lake, between the Torc Mountain and the Muckross peninsula, and the Lower Lake, which is by far the largest, discharging their combined waters by the river Laune, lie in the heart of a region of picturesque scenery hardly surpassed by any in the British Islands. The banks of Muckross and of the Lower Lake, as far as Killarney House, are beautifully wooded, and with the Torc and Mangerton, on one side, and the Toomies and Purple Mountain on the other, divided from the Macgillivuddy Reeks by the Gap of Dunloe, there is a background of grand features in the landscape from many favourite points of view. The Upper Lake, which has an approach to sublimity of character, is connected with the Muckross Torc, or Middle Lake, by a winding channel that spreads at the "Long Range" to ample width, and here is a lofty rocky cliff, the "Eagle's Nest," frequently enlivened by music prepared for the pleasure of tourist parties. Descending by the "Canal" below, they pass the "Meeting of the Waters," at the west end of the Middle Lake. On the left bank is Glenna Cottage, in the centre of this land of enchantment, just opposite Bricken island and the charming peninsular pleasure-ground attached to Muckross, the property of Mr. Herbert. The Torc mountain, 1761 ft. high, towers above the southern shore of the Middle Lake, and the mountain stream forms a cascade in the woodland recesses at its eastern end. The Lower Lake, eight miles long, including Castletough Bay, and four or five wide, contains several islands of some historic interest and of exquisite beauty. That of Innisfallen has been pronounced one of the loveliest places in Europe; and the larger Ross island, with the ancient Castle of the O'Donoghues, the last stronghold that held out in Munster against the army of the English Commonwealth in the Civil Wars, is a commanding feature of the principal view. Killarney House, belonging to Lord Kenmare, the mansion in which their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Spencer, is conveniently situated near the little town of Killarney, which in England would be called a village; and Glenna Cottage is an appurtenance of this demesne on the other side of the Lake. We understand that Lord Kenmare would not be unwilling to part with this estate to the Prince of Wales, and it deserves to become a Royal property; the same may be said of Muckross, with its noble Abbey ruins, stately cloisters amidst a grove of venerable ash-trees,

Where ivied arch and pillar lone
Lead haughtily for glories gone.

The sentimental and imaginative loiterer amid these fascinating scenes at Innisfallen or Muckross may dream to his heart's content. There is a gigantic yew-tree at Muckross, which actually helps to hold up the crumbling wall, and which could tell stories of many past ages if it were able to speak. The church of Cloghereen, near this place, is reputed the oldest in Ireland, but this may be doubted. Altogether, the Killarney region is a paradise for romantic minds. Sir Walter Scott was delighted with it, when he visited it in company with the clever, but not equally poetical, Maria Edgeworth. If Killarney had been in Scotland, or if any Irish writer of fiction had had the inventive skill and industry of Sir Walter Scott, the local inspiration might have produced some literary creation to vie with the finest of the Waverley Tales or with "The Lady of the Lake" and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." As it is, we have to put up with the tuneful fluting of "Moore's Melodies"; and the mythical adventures of "The O'Donoghue" have, within our recollection, been made the theme of a clever theatrical burlesque on the Manchester stage.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Earl De Grey, son of the Marquis of Ripon, and Constance Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale, took place on the 7th inst., in the Royal parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The wedding was a very quiet one, those present comprising only the nearest relatives of the contracting couple, among whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Lady Beatrix Herbert, Baroness Von Hügel, and the Misses Vyner. Earl De Grey was attended by Mr. Greenwood as best man, and Lady Beatrix Herbert accompanied Lady Lonsdale. The Rev. W. Gibson Humphry, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, officiated, the bride being given away by the Earl of Pembroke, her brother.

At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, on the same day, was solemnised, by special license, the marriage of the Hon. Ronald Leslie Melville, half-brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Leven and Melville, with Emma Selina, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Berkeley Portman, M.P. There was a very large gathering of relatives and friends at the church. Colonel Wynne Finch acted as bridegroom's best man; and the eight bridesmaids (four of whom were children) were the Misses Susan A. and Mary T. Portman, sisters of the bride; Miss Ethel Portman, Miss Gertrude Portman, Miss E. Foljambe, and Miss L'Estrange Malone, her cousins; Miss Kathleen Leslie Melville, niece, and Miss Adèle Hamilton, cousin of the bridegroom. They wore dresses of cream satin veiled with cream lace, and lace bonnets trimmed with roses. Each carried a large basket of flowers, and wore a pearl and coral brooch, the bridegroom's gift. The bride was attired in white satin trimmed with Brussels lace flounces, and wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and Brussels lace veil fastened with diamond stars, the gift of Viscount Portman. Her ornaments included a splendid diamond necklace, her father's gift, and a pearl and diamond pendant, the present of the bridegroom. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Fitzhardinge Berkeley Portman, M.A., Rector of Stoke St. Mary, Taunton, &c., and the Hon. and Rev. Walter Berkeley Portman, Rector of Corton Denham Sherborne, uncle of the bride. The Hon. W. Portman gave his daughter away.

The marriage between Lord Keane and Mrs. Morell took place on the 6th inst., by special license, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, in the presence of a few relations. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Vicar, the Rev. R. R. Choate.

The marriage between the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and Miss Laura Tennant is fixed to take place on the 21st inst.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Hon. Arthur H. Chichester, only son of Lord Templemore, and Miss Alice Dawkins, second daughter of the late Mr. Clinton G. Dawkins, formerly Consul-General at Venice.

At the anniversary festival in aid of the German Hospital at Dalston, held on the 6th inst., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, the contributions amounted to £3470, including £200 from the Emperor of Germany, £50 from the Emperor of Austria, and £20 from the chairman.

CHESS.

R. H. H. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Many thanks for the card of the new club. We are glad to note your renewed interest in the game of chess.

A. B. S. (Telford).—Thanks; the programme was crowded out last week, but it appears below.

W. W. (Elham).—We confess to having misapprehended your last problem, mistaking the Rat Q R 2nd for a Pawn. It shall be re-examined.

C. A. F. (Denmark-hill).—We believe the P and the B were transposed.

J. B. (St. Andrews, N.B.).—The King cannot be played to any square attacked by an adverse piece, and that appears a good reason why Black should not, in No. 214, play his King to B 6th in reply to 1. Kt to Q 4th. If he play, as you also suggest, 1. K to B 5th, the attack is a simple mate with the Rook in two moves, known to the merest tyro.

Dr. V. (Wolfsbüttele).—Three weeks are allowed for the receipt of solutions, and they may be expressed in any recognised notation. We shall be glad to hear from you at all times.

J. L. (Wexford).—A four-move problem with twenty-six pieces employed in the construction is altogether unsuitable.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2141 received from Edwin Smith (Perth), James Easton, and Chapelle-Benjamin (Malta); of No. 2142 from Congo, Henry E. Joel, Trial, Edwin Smith, Chapelle-Benjamin (Malta), James Easton, F. E. Gibbins (Tiffin), and Rev. John Willis (Burnstable, U.S.A.); of No. 2143 from Trial, Henry E. Joel, Congo, Rev. W. Cooper, B. H. C. (Salisbury), James Easton, E. J. Cobbett (Savage Club), Lashmar Penfold, Gustav Wassermann, George Campbell (Belfast), Hermit, Z. Inghild, Emile Frau, Jumbo, Pierre Jones, W. F. Scheele, W. Biddle, and Stephen W. Hooper; of K. FIALA'S PROBLEM from B. H. C. (Salisbury), F. Marshall, Jumbo, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), and T. G. (Ware); of the Anonymous Problem from *Nationaltidende* from Hereward, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), W. Biddle, R. Worters (Canterbury), and Emmo (Darlington).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 2144 and 2145 received from George Gargo, Carl Stepan, E. M. Thorold, William Miller, Congo, T. G. (Ware), E. J. Cobbett (Savage Club), F. P. L. Desanges, J. Hall, Alfred S. Voepel, C. A. I. Rull, Ilevna, Charles H. Hanlan (Dublin), W. F. Scheele, J. K. (South Hampstead), John Hodgson, J. T. W. A. J. Lake, Edward Ridpath, H. Z. (Manchester), Edwin Smith, Julia Short, J. H. Lloyd, Rev. J. W. Brown (H. Linton), Emile Frau, T. Sinclair, A. Chapman, William Davis, George Joley, F. B. Welch, Lex, Columbus, Laura Groves, F. Marshall, Dunlop Owen, P. West, Fanny H. Levy, W. P. Welch, Hermit, George Corrie, James Easton, Henry E. Joel, Dr. Voelkel, J. A. Schmucke, D. McCoy, and G. C. B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 2144 and 2145 received from W. Biddle, G. S. Cooke, R. H. Brooks, E. E. H. Jupiter Junior, W. J. Rudman, F. Ferris, W. Hillier, J. E. M. F. W. Law, Aaron Harper, Hereward, H. Wardle, N. S. Harris, A. M. Porter, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), L. L. Greenaway, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A. Wigmore, R. Gray, B. Worters (Canterbury), Sha'forth, C. Darrach, B. L. Dyke, Ben Nevis, E. Elsbury, H. Lucas, Jumbo, E. Louden, H. Blacklock, R. Ingersoll, S. Farant, James Pilkington, A. W. Scrutton, W. Dewse, Emmo (Darlington), Hereward, A. C. Hunt, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Clement Fawcett, Pierre Jones, B. R. Wood, G. Huskisson, J. G. Anstee, S. Lowndes, Richard Murphy, D. McCoy, and Alpha.

NOTE.—Only communications received up to Friday, the 8th inst., are acknowledged in this Number.

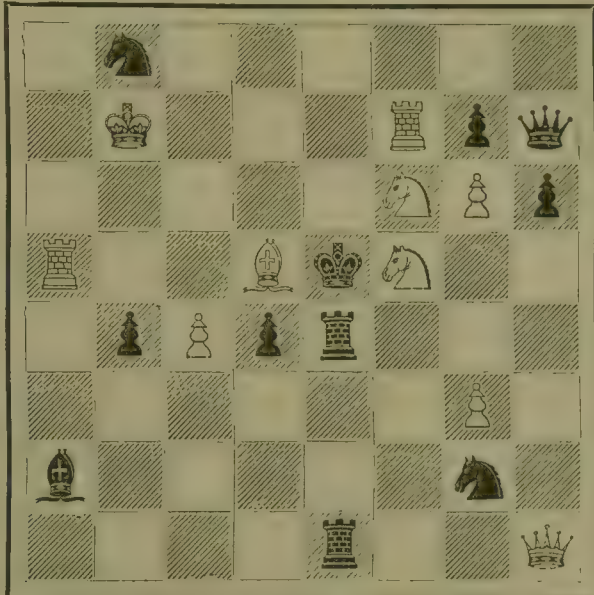
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2143.		K. FIALA'S PROBLEM.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 5th	Any move	1. Kt to Q 5th	K takes Kt
2. Mates accordingly.		2. Q to Kt 4th	Any move
		3. Q mates.	
No. 2144.		If Black play 1. K to K 5th White continues with 2. Kt to B 2nd (ch), &c.	
WHITE.	BLACK.		
1. Q to R 8th	Any move		
2. Mates accordingly.			

PROBLEM No. 2147.

By HENRY BRISTOW (Crediton).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A good specimen of Danish skill, from the *Nationaltidende*, of Copenhagen. (Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (V. Nielsen).	BLACK (C. Dahl).	WHITE (V. Nielsen).	BLACK (C. Dahl).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8.	Castles
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	9. P to B 5th	B takes Kt
There is nothing letter at this point than the book move, 2. P takes P; but Mr. Dahl is a skilful composer of problems, and probably has given little attention to the "bookish" theory of practical play.		10. P takes B	Kt to R 4th
3. P takes P	Kt takes P	11. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. B to R 6th	R to B 2nd
5. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	13. P takes P	Kt takes P
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	14. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	If 14. Kt takes P, then 15. Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt, 16. Q to Kt 5th (ch), &c.	
8. Kt to Q B 3rd		15. P takes B P	Q takes P
White missed a chance here in not playing 8. Kt to Kt 6th.		16. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
		17. K to R sq	R takes R
		18. Q takes R	
		and Black resigned.	

The Counties Chess Association has issued an attractive programme for the meeting to be held at Hereford during the week commencing Aug. 3 next. The most important of the several tournaments is that of the "Masters," for which competition, through the munificence of Mr. Charles Anthony, the president of the year, very liberal prizes are guaranteed. It will be open to all the world, and, with a few modifications, will be conducted on the same rules as those of the London International Tournament of 1883. The prizes are as follows:—First, £60; second, £25; third, £15; fourth, £5. Each competitor will be required to pay an entrance fee of £2, and a deposit of £1, the latter to be returned on the conclusion of the tournament. The time limit in this tourney will be one hour for fifteen moves. Another tourney is arranged for British amateurs who have previously won the first prize at any of the meetings of the Association, or who have, in the opinion of the committee, otherwise distinguished themselves, with three prizes of £15, £5, and £2 respectively; and yet another for British amateurs not qualified as above, with three prizes of £10, £4, and £2, respectively. The time limit in both competitions will be an hour for twenty moves, and the entrance fee in both is one guinea. There will also be the usual handicap, and arrangements will be made for evening play. The problem tourney will be open to British amateurs only; and four prizes are offered, ranging from £3 to 5s., for the best sets of three problems in two, three, and four moves respectively; and a prize of £1 10s. is offered for the best original problem or end-game of any kind. The problems to be sent, in the usual way, with motto and sealed envelope, to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Telford, Herefordshire, on or before July 1, 1885, who will furnish a printed copy of the rules and regulations to intending competitors.

The members of the North London Chess Club now meet for play at the New Conservative Club, 26, Mare-street, Hackney. The removal to new quarters was marked on Saturday last by Mr. Gunsberg playing twenty members simultaneously.

It is understood that the programme of the British Chess Association for the meeting in June includes an International Problem Tournament. Three prizes, £5 5s., £3 2s., and £2 2s., will be given for the best sets of three problems in two, three, and four moves; and three prizes are offered for the best single problems, four, three, and two moves respectively. The problems are to be sent to Mr. L. Hofer, the secretary of the Association, as follows:—

From competitors residing in the United Kingdom on or before Aug. 3, 1885.

From competitors residing on the Continent of Europe, the D. mini. n. of Canada, and the United States of America, on or before Sept. 30, 1885.

From competitors resident elsewhere on or before Oct. 31, 1885.

Mr. W. W. Morgan is reprinting in the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* the American supplement to Mr. Cook's "Synopsis of the Chess Openings." The "Chronicle" is published weekly at Camden-road, London, N., and the price is two pence.

A new chess club has been organized at Harrogate, with Dr. J. Gordon Black as president and Mr. Alfred B. Doty as honorary secretary and treasurer. There are at forty-one members already enrolled. The meetings are held at the Trevelyan Temperance Hotel on the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays, from seven to eleven p.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 19, 1882) of the Right Hon. Louisa Burton, Countess Dowager of Kinnoull, late of No. 41, Wilton-crescent, Knightsbridge, who died on March 9 last, at St. Leonards, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Earl of Kinnoull, the son, and sole executor. The testatrix makes bequests of jewellery, pictures, lace, &c., to her daughters, younger sons, and others; and gives some pecuniary legacies to servants. Subject thereto she leaves all the property she has power to appoint or dispose of to her son, the Earl of Kinnoull.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1881) of Major-General Sir Arthur Henry Freeling, Bart., formerly of the Royal Engineers, late of No. 2, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, who died on March 26 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by the Rev. George Noel Freeling and Hugh Melvil Freeling, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £9000. The testator leaves £1000 and his wines and consumable stores to his wife; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for her, for life, and then for his son, Harry, absolutely.

The will (dated July 26, 1877), with a codicil (dated July 18, 1883), of Mr. Christopher Darby Griffith, formerly M.P. for Devizes, late of Padworth House, near Reading, who died on March 19 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Charles Edward Hungerford Athol Colston, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £76,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to his wife, and legacies to his son, executors, brother, sister, nephew, godson, servants, and others. He also bequeaths to his son £500 per annum until he attains twenty-one and then £600 per annum. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, or widowhood, and then for his son.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1885) of Mr. Francis Parsons, late of Ashford House, Hornsey, who died on March 5 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Davis and Llewellyn Morgan, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £67,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the St. Albans Dispensary and the Hemel Hempstead Infirmary; £10,000 to his uncle, Frederick Parsons; £5000 each to his executors; £5000 to Elizabeth Pattison; and other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to Harriett Blakey, the sister of his former wife.

The will (dated Dec. 1, 1876), with two codicils (dated Feb. 6, 1879, and Aug. 30, 1884), of Miss Amelia Henry, formerly of Summer Hill, Oswestry, Salop, but late of Caton, near Lancaster, who died on Jan. 2 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by General Frederick John Davies and Michael Seymour Foster, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £49,000. The testatrix bequeaths £400 to the Unitarian Domestic Mission, Manchester; £200 each to the Unitarian Ministers' Benevolent Society and the Unitarian Ministers' Stipend Augmentation Fund; and numerous legacies to nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of her property she leaves, upon trust, for her nephews and nieces—George Washington Humphrys, Walter Humphrys, Mrs. Sophia Scott, Miss Margaret Humphrys, Mrs. Mary Harriet Williamson, Mrs. Frances Amelia Porter, and Miss Elizabeth Humphrys.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1883) of Mr. William Middleton, late of Myddelton Lodge, Ilkley, and of Stockeld Park, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, who died on Feb. 26 last, was proved at the Wakefield District Registry on the 21st ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Juliana Constable Maxwell Stuart and Miss Appollonia Mary Middleton, the sisters, the executrices, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £38,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 to his brother John Joseph; £3000 and an annuity of £400 to his sister Appollonia Mary, and an annuity of £120 to his sister Frances Mary. Subject to the payment of these legacies and annuities and to any other charges thereon, he devises all his real estate to his brother Charles Marmaduke. Half of his plate and certain furniture and effects at Myddelton Hall, he gives to his sister Appollonia Mary; the remainder of the plate, furniture, and effects, and all the farming stock at Myddelton Hall, to his brother Charles Marmaduke; and legacies to servants. As to the residue of the personality, he leaves one sixth each to his brothers and sisters, John Joseph Middleton, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Stuart, Miss A. M. Middleton, Mrs. Catherine Blundell, and Edward Middleton; and one sixth, upon trust, for the husband and children of his late sister, Mrs. Charlotte Manley.

The will (dated March 21, 1880) of Mr. Kenneth Miller, late of No. 9, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, who died on Feb. 19 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Caroline McLean Miller, the widow, Hugh Montgomerie Hamilton, and Henry Holmes Sutherland, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £22,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture and effects and £500 to his wife; £100 each to the Female Benevolent Institution, Thurso, Caithness, and the London City Mission; and the residue of his personal estate, upon trust, for his wife, for life. At his wife's death, one third of such residue is to go as she shall appoint, and the remainder to certain of his cousins and others.

The will (dated June 7, 1884), with two codicils (dated June 10 and July 30 following), of Mr. Stephen Cooke, late of Buckingham, was proved on the 18th ult. by John Marshall and Thomas Boyse, the executors. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Buckingham, upon trust, to apply the dividends in the purchase of coals and bread to be distributed annually on Jan. 28 among the deserving poor of that parish of all denominations; £500 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Banbury, upon similar trusts; £300 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Peter, Brackley, Northamptonshire, upon similar trusts; £300 to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; £200 each to the Horton Infirmary, Banbury, and the Old Charitable Society, Banbury; £100 towards reseating the church at Buckingham; £100, upon trust, to distribute the dividends annually among the recipients of Barton's Hospital Charity, Banbury; £100, upon trust, to distribute the dividends annually among the recipients of Christ's Hospital Charity, Banbury; £100, upon trust, to distribute the dividends annually among the persons participating in the benefits of some almshouses at Brackley; £100 each to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Guy's Hospital; the Hospital for Women and Children, Vincent-square, Westminster; the new Hospital for Women, Marylebone-road; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Queen's-road, Bloomsbury; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields; St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta-street; the Buckingham Nursing Hospital, and the Visiting Charitable Society, Banbury; and £50 each to the Banbury Bible Society and the Banbury Mechanics' Institute, in addition to a bequest of books.

It has been decided by a Select Committee of the House of Lords that the Manchester Ship Canal Bill shall proceed, subject to the insertion of a clause compelling the promoters to have five millions of the capital subscribed before the commencement of the works.



THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

1. General View of the Lakes of Killarney: View from above the Tor Waterfall.
2. Muckres Abbey.

3. The Meeting of the Waters.
4. The Tor Waterfall.

5. A Corner of the Lower Lake.
6. The Tor Stream.

7. View of Lower Lake, from Terrace of Killarney House.
8. The Tor Waterfall.

9. South Canal, above the Meeting of the Waters.
10. The Lower Terrace, Killarney House Gardens.

The exhibition by amateur photographers, arranged by the London Stereoscopic Company, and now open at 103, New Bond-street, is a very remarkable testimony to the progress of the art. Hitherto, amateur work has found obstacles which deterred all but the most enthusiastic; and even amongst these the percentage of really artistic work was small. Now, however, thanks to the improved system of constructing cameras, the recent discoveries in sensitising paper, very many of the purely technical difficulties have been removed, or at least have been so much lightened that amateurs need not fear to meet with repeated discouragement. That they may also achieve very considerable success is evidenced by a large proportion of the exhibitors on this occasion. Amongst those who especially distinguish themselves are the Rev. H. B. Hare, the winner of the gold medal, for his water studies; Captain C. E. Abney, for his views in Derbyshire and Wales; Mr. T. N. Armstrong, for his steamers in motion; Mr. P. A. Fraser, for his South American scenery; Mr. G. R. Dunlop, for his microscopic photographs; Mr. S. Norman, for his landscapes in Sussex (gold medal also); Mr. Stephen Coleridge, for some admirable figures; Mr. T. T. Prince, for fishing-boats; and Mr. J. R. Brindson, for animals, scenery, and water groups, for which he has been very justly awarded a gold medal. That ladies also can achieve distinction in this art (without peril to their hands also) may be seen in the works of Miss Ethel Wilson's groups of animals; Miss E. Fry's views in Brussels, Antwerp, &c.; Miss Heseltine's and Miss Latham's interiors; and Miss Benett's March sunset.

The loan collection of pictures by George Stubbs, R.A., now on view at Messrs. Vokins' Gallery, Great Portland-street, will have attractions for both artists and sports-men. Although Stubbs' work never acquired the reputation awarded to his contemporary, George Morland, owing perhaps to his narrower sympathies, there can be no question that his place amongst animal-painters is an important one; and his "portraits" of most famous race-horses and hunters of his day, speedily recognised as truthful and lifelike, were rapidly popularised by means of engravings, &c., still to be met with in many old country houses. Among the works here exhibited a few may be regarded as hard and stiff from our present standard of taste, but there are many which show a freedom of movement and grace of action which Landseer himself might have envied. As specimens of this class of work may be mentioned the "Portrait of Snap" (8), a brown horse, the grandson of the famous Flying Childers, who not only never lost a race, but on two occasions defeated the Duke of Cumberland's Marsh (the sire of Eclipse) over the Beacon Course. Another interesting animal, as well as a good picture, is that of "Mambrino" (13), a grey horse, the sire of Messenger, exported to the United States at the close of the last century, from whom descended the best American trotting-horses. It was of Messenger that it was said "that one hundred million dollars struck American soil when the old grey came charging down the gang-plank of the ship which brought him over from England." "Gimcrack" (34), gave his name to a race which still exists, and who subsequently went to France, where he galloped twenty-two miles in an hour. He was another of those grey horses which, to judge from Stubbs' pictures, must have then been far more common on the turf than now. Besides race-horses, including "Eclipse" (3), who never needed whip or spur, Stubbs drew lions, panthers, and dogs; and in such works as "Hercules overcoming the Cretan Bull," and the portraits of "Sir Joseph Nelthorpe" (15) and the "Duke of Portland" (48), he gives proof of vigour and considerable power of landscape painting.

Mr. Frederick Goodall's "Finding of Moses," now on view at 168, New Bond-street, is an effective treatment of a subject which has attracted artists in all ages; and our Royal Academician may be congratulated upon having found means of introducing some original features into its treatment. Pharaoh's daughter, a delicate-limbed, fair girl, has come to bathe in that part of the river which runs close to the Royal palace. Her two brown female attendants have already jumped into the water, and are in the act of presenting their broad shoulders to their mistress to lean upon, as she steps down from the marble terrace, when their eyes are attracted by the floating cradle, in which the infant Moses is comfortably floating, with little pretence at concealment. Except in the figures of the two slaves, there is no action in the picture;

the King's daughter, who is being unrobed by her attendants, is as motionless and statuesque as the stone deities or monarchs whose black basalt statues guard the entrance to the palace. In the reconstruction of this building, Mr. Goodall has, no doubt, given freer rein to his fancy than some of the archaeologists among the Academicians would deem justifiable; but into the dark mass of palm-trees, sphinxes, and huge buildings he has succeeded in infusing the sense of probability, whilst he has made the scene distinctly artistic and interesting, with rich colour and a sense of grandeur. The figure of Pharaoh's daughter is the least successful part of the picture, as she seems as wholly indifferent to the young founding as a young lady of fashion thoroughly imbued with the spirit of caste might be in the present day; but her pose is classical and graceful, and there is a sense of general harmony, as in a southern evening, pervading the whole.

Mr. T. Blake Wigram has extricated himself with success from what promised to be a very difficult art problem. Given the conditions under which Lord Beaconsfield reported to the Queen the result of his mission to Berlin, it was not an easy matter to make an attractive picture. In the small drawing-room of the Queen's house at Osborne, so simply furnished that many of her subjects will be surprised when they see Royalty at home, the Queen is seated in an arm-chair, bent forward to listen to the account Lord Beaconsfield is giving of the events which led to the Berlin Treaty, and how he was able to bring back "Peace with honour" to her Majesty and to this country. There is a very great dignity in the figure of the Queen, with no attempt at flattery; and, although no distinct sittings were given for the picture, those who have the best means of speaking with authority, pronounce the portrait to be an excellent one. Of Lord Beaconsfield, although one of his private secretaries testifies to its resemblance, we speak with more diffidence. He seems rather more youthful than he appeared to most eyes after his return from that momentous journey; and his attitude, leaning against the table on which are the notes and documents to which he may have occasion to refer, seems to want some of those physical proportions which are brought out so strongly in Mr. Millais' portrait. In spite of this, the picture is very interesting from an historical as well as from an artistic point of view; and the engraving, if as successful as the original, cannot fail to be popular throughout the country and the colonies, and wherever the tradition of "Imperium et libertas," as proclaimed by the late Conservative leader, are held in honour. The picture is on view in the room adjoining that in which Mr. Goodall's work is exhibited.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. will open their annual Exhibition of Original Drawings in Black and White, at La Belle Sauvageyard, early in June. Among the works exhibited will be the original drawings executed by Mr. Frederick Barnard for his "Character Sketches from Dickens," published last autumn.

The Summer Exhibition of the Nineteenth Century Art Society, at the Conduit-street Galleries, will be open to the public next Monday, the 18th.

The Court of Common Council has accepted the offer of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of a site at Highgate for a public park, but deferred its decision in regard to the proposed park at Kilburn.

The Premier of Victoria has received from Lord Derby a memorandum stating, in reference to the German annexation of part of New Guinea, that "there is no ground on which it is possible to base an objection to the occupation by Germany of places which lie at a considerable distance from any of the British colonies, and in which there have been and are no British settlers or traders."

The annual dinner of the friends of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held on the 7th inst. at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. John Scott, M.P. The hospital is supported by voluntary subscriptions, donations, and legacies, and is excluded from the benefits of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. The maintenance of the Home and the pension list, without cost of administration, exceeds £21,000 per annum, and since 1881 it had been found necessary to sell out £15,000 New Three per Cents. Mr. J. D. Allcroft, treasurer, proposed the health of the chairman; and donations and subscriptions were announced amounting to £4665, including one hundred guineas each from the chairman and treasurer.

SECOND NOTICE.

The *Nineteenth Century* has several good articles, practical and speculative. Among the latter must be reckoned Prince Kropotkin's forecast of "The Coming War" for the markets of Central Asia, though he is probably correct in considering it inevitable. Prince Halim Pasha talks plausibly on the importance of conciliating Mussulman feeling, and governing Egypt through the Sultan; but the real drift of his recommendations is to urge that Tewfik should be deposed, and he, Halim, put in his place. Major-General Green advocates a purely defensive policy for the protection of our Indian frontier. Among the numerous articles on subjects of great practical concern may be noted Mr. Justice Stephen's on inconsistencies in the punishment of crime, Sir Henry Thompson's on the modifications of diet rendered desirable by increasing years, General MacDougall's criticism of our system of infantry tactics, and Mr. Bowen-Jones's solution of the problem how to make farming pay. M. Goldsmith's narrative of the persecutions which compelled him to emigrate from Russia is interesting, and calculated to excite sympathy; but we must say that, on his own showing, the Government had ample grounds for the suspicion with which they regarded him.

Mrs. Ritchie's novel in *Macmillan* continues very pretty and charming, perhaps a trifle too domestic. Another lady writer analyses three typical French critics of English literature. M. Schérer, subtle and refined; M. Darmesteter, sensible and good all round; M. Sarrazin, superficial. "Unexplained," by Mrs. Molesworth, is a pretty German sketch which bids fair to develop into a good ghost story. The political review of the month maintains the improvement that has been recently remarked in it.

Longmans' Magazine continues Mr. William Black's "White Heather," not the most powerful, but perhaps the prettiest, of any of his fictions. Mr. R. L. Stevenson's "Prince Otto" continues perplexing. It may prove a great success, but so far the action has not taken a powerful hold upon us, though there can be no question of the merit of the style. Bret Harte's "Apostle of the Tules" is one of those Californian tales which he so well knows how to tell.

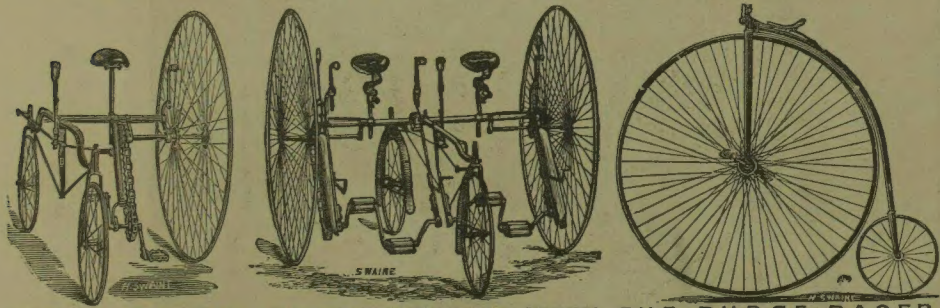
Time, which fully maintains the very considerable advance it has recently made, has, among other interesting articles, an impartial review of the Salvation Army movement, by M. Leopold Katscher; a smart indictment of the existing system of elementary education, by Mr. A. Sonnenschein; and a survey of contemporary English art, by William Sharp; while Mr. G. Legge, having terminated his connection with "society journalism," sets up to be its historian.

The *Highland Magazine* contains a number of articles interesting to Celtic scholars and ethnologists. The most remarkable contribution to *Good Words* is Professor Drummond's observations on the proceedings of the white ant.

The principal serials of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., besides *The Magazine of Art* (noticed last week), are—the first number of *Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque*, by Professor G. Ebeis, translated by Clara Bell; *Part I. of Picturesque Canada*, edited by Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, delineating by pen and pencil all the features of interest in the Dominion, from its discovery to the present day; an issue, in sixpenny parts, of the *Illustrated Book of Pigeons*, by R. Fulton, with fifty coloured plates, executed for the work; Cassell's *Magazine*, *The Quiver*, Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, Greater London, *Royal Shakspeare*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Book of Health*, *Old and New London*, *Illustrated Universal History*, *Popular Gardening*, *Picturesque Europe*, *Picturesque America*, *Life and Words of Christ*, *Little Folks' Magazine*, *Popular Educator*, and *Our Own Country*.

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of The Red Dragon, The Scottish Geographical Magazine, London Society, The Argosy, The Month, Good Words, The Army and Navy Magazine, Household Words, Eastward Ho! The Antiquarian, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Merry England, Irish Monthly, Leisure Hour, Book Lore, United Service Magazine, Fores's Sporting Notes and Sketches, The Theatre (with portraits of Miss Kate Phillips and Miss Tilbury), St. Nicholas, Harper's Young People, Illustrated Science Monthly, Technical Journal, Baptist Magazine, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Christian Treasury, Sunday Talk, Babyhood, and The Rosebud.

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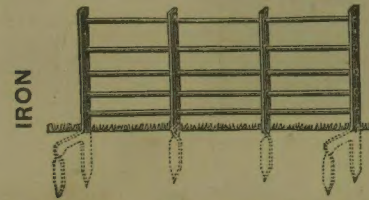
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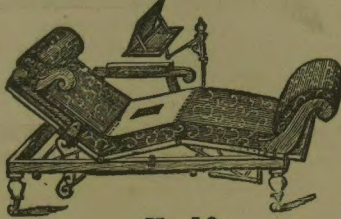
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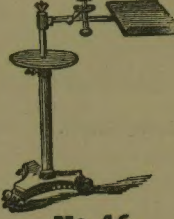
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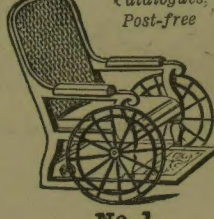
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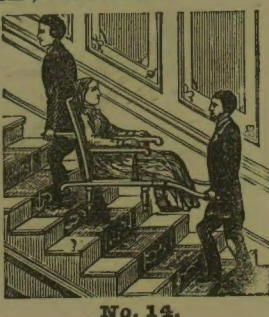
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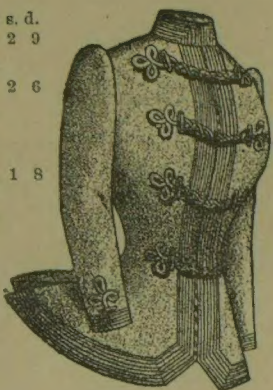
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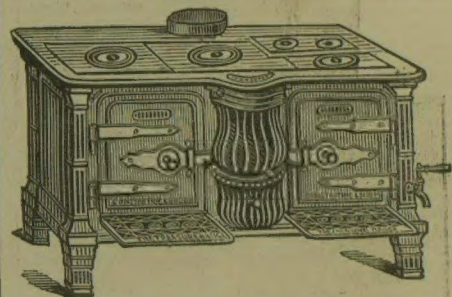
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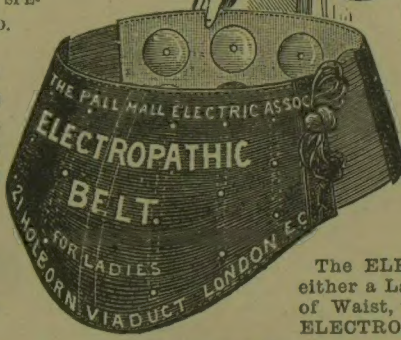
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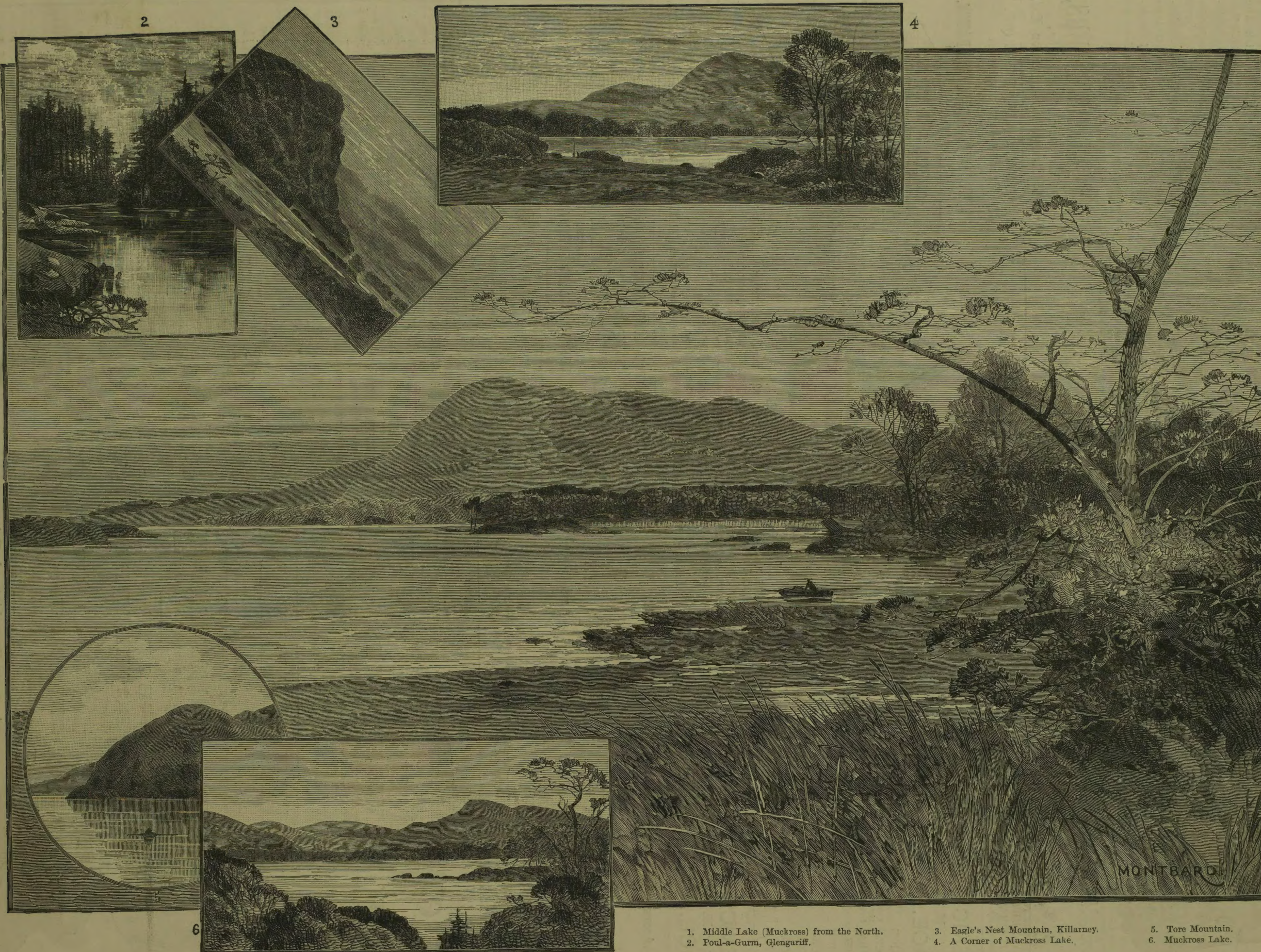
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